The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

	May		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Negapatam	3
„ Carwar	26	„ Madras	6
„ Narrakal	28	„ Coconada	8
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Colombo	30	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Galle	31	„ Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 23rd May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Narrakel	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Narrakel	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 16th May, 1870.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Ward, Commander.

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co., Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Ted, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent W A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 15th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	......	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	......	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	......	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE: First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez. First Class ..... £ 40 Second Class .... £ 23
To Liverpool do. ..... £ 60 Do. do. .... £ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

This ship will have a Stewardess on board.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 22nd May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,703 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on Friday, the 20th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 21st instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 21st instant, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th May 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To sail early next month.)

THE favourite Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A. Elmslie, Commander, will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 13th May 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROKEBY HALL, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Richards without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SARAH ANDERSON, Captain Sharp, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Sharp will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Sharp, ship Sarah Anderson.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

SHIPPING.

MESSRS. THOMAS and JAMES HARRISON'S STEAMERS.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE S. S. ALICE, having engaged the bulk of her Cargo, will be despatched on or about 24th instant; to be followed by the S. S. HISTORIAN, shortly expected from Calcutta.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published To-morrow,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, TUESDAY, 24th MAY 1870.

GRAND GALA NIGHT!!!

DRAMATIC and MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

FOR SALE, an English - built light WAGONETTE, for a pair or single horse, removable canopy, with thick oil cloth cover for Monsoon use.

Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers. 18th May 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 24th instant, the Anniversary of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 19th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARRY SCUDAMORE BOSTOCK, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Agent at Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Chief Assistant to the Superintendant of the said Company, the constituted Attorney of Henry James Bostock, the natural and lawful father and next of kin of the said Harry Scudamore Bostock, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are therefore requested to pay their debts, or hand the property over to the said Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the Estate are requested to forward the same to him without delay.—Dated this 19th day of May 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER, Administrator's Proctors.

MEASUREMENT of COTTON BALES.—It is hereby notified, that in conformity with the scheme for the measurement of COTTON BALES for SHIPMENT by Sailing Vessel or Steamer, recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, Measurers have been appointed at the various Bunders, with the sanction and approval of the Commissioner of Customs, to measure all Cotton Bales that may be offered for measurement, under the new scheme, subject to a fee of one quarter anna per bale, to be paid by the Shipper at the Custom House along with the usual export fee.

A Certificate of Measurement will be given by the Measurer, which is to be sent on board with the cotton.

Agents of Ships or Steamers and Shippers have the right of watching the measurements, should they desire to do so.

Shippers who wish to avail of this arrangement should endorse the Customs Export Pass in the following manner:—

"For Measurement at Bunder and Collection of Measurement Fee.

Bombay, 187 Signed.

Rs. as. pies.

Measurement fee on bales levied
Signed
Measurement Fee Clerk."

By order of the Committee of Management,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th May 1870.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOW LANDING, ex Ships ASSAYE and CASSANDRA.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in quarts .... Rs. 4-3 per doz.
Ditto Ditto pints .... 3-0 „

In Cases of 3 and 4 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints, each.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in quarts .... Rs. 4-12 per doz.
Ditto Ditto pints .... 3-7 „

In Cases of 4 dozen quarts and 6 and 7 dozen pints each.

Bottled by Messrs. E. Johnson and Macken and Co., Liverpool.

G. F. PIM & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th May 1870.

FOR SALE—NOW LANDING ex Steamer EGITTO from GENOA.

VERMOUTH di TORINO
Genuine, at .... Rs. 15 per dozen.
Do. CORA
Very superior quality, at .... 20 „
VINO MONFERRATO
A light red wine, at .... 10 „
SICILIAN WINE IN BARRELS of 200 LITRES, at .... 50 per barrel.
MARSALA IN BARRELS
OLIVE OIL, SUPERIOR QUALITY,
In 1 dozen cases, at .... 10 per dozen.
ITALIAN LEMONS, FIRST RATE.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th May 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Shipments:—

CHAMPAGNES.

Veuve Clicquot	1 Dozen quarts	Rs.	3
Do.	2 „ pints	„	4
G. H. Mumm & Co.	1 „ quarts	„	3
do.	2 „ pints	„	3

HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	1 Dozen quarts	„	15
Steinwein	1 ditto	„	20
Liebfraumilch	1 ditto	„	20
Marco Brunner	1 ditto	„	26
Victoria Berg	1 ditto	„	33
do. Ia.	1 ditto	„	42

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	1 ditto	„	9
St. Emilion	1 ditto	„	14
Chateau Bellevue	1 ditto	„	19
Chateau de Frands	1 ditto	„	18
Vray Canon	1 ditto	„	20

BRANDIES.

Of different excellent Exporters from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per dozen.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER.
In 4 dozen cases at Rs. 8 per dozen.
FRENCH CHOCOLATE.
FRENCH MUSTARD.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th May 1870.

FRESH KENT FILBERTS,
Imported Overland,
in bottles, at
Cash Rs. 1 ; Credit Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

THOMSON and COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON and Co.

NOTICES.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
F. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. —The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors of the Company, to FILE their CLAIMS with me on or before the SIXTH day of JUNE next, that the same may be examined and adjusted if found correct. No Claim will be entertained unless sent on by that date.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION. —The THIRD of the NEW SERIES of CONCERTS, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, WILL BE GIVEN in the Boys' School-room, Sonapore, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., commencing at 8-30 P.M.

Full particulars of the programme will be published in a DAY or TWO.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1 10s. per share, being at the rate of Twelve per Cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December last, WILL BE PAID at this Office to Shareholders in India on and after the 19th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 20th INSTANT, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at Tanna, up to noon, the 20th of May 1870, for the REPAIRS of ROADS, TANKS, WELLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and all further information obtained, on personal application during Office hours.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E., Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 3rd May 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right of GRAZING CATTLE on and CUTTING GRASS from several plots of Government Ground in the Island of Bombay, during the ensuing Monsoon, the privilege of gathering fruits from different trees on Government ground at Parel, and the right of fishing in Government quarry-holes, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 1st June 1870, at 1 P.M.

The conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt on application at the office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th May 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company beg to intimate that they are now prepared to receive applications for Assurances on the Reduced Scale of Rates specially prepared for Policy-holders of the Indian Branch of the Albert Company. Particulars as to the rates of Premium, &c., to be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents for the Company.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

P.S.—Dr. Sydney Smith is the Medical Referee for the Company in Bombay,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of 60 LOW-SIDED WAGONS, the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern Wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Low-sided Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS, Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, 7th May 1870.

PAYNE and CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY and POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests .... each Rs. 8 0
Socks .... per pair „ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding .... per oz. „ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici) .... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTION.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice ; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY and POONA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. (Opposite the Custom House).

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
All extremely delicate and dry ; first quality.
No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country : the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice. old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice, We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
Just arrived in prime condition.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
JUST LANDED,
Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.
Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE and COMPANY, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	„
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17	per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18	per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15	„
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8	„
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8	„
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	„
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	„

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of BURGUNDY are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good, for diluting.

Pommard .... per doz. Rs. 18
Baune .... „ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.
Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.
No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.
Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, 1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8	0
Do	„	qts	„	9	0
Do (old)	„	qts	„	10	8
Do do	„	pts	„	6	0
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„	12	0
Do ditto	„	pts	„	7	0
St. Julien do	„	qts	„	13	0
Do do	„	pts	„	7	8
High Wines from		Rs. 14 to		30	0
Sherries from		„ 16 to		24	0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars ***	per doz.	Rs. 30	0
Do 2 do **	„	„ 24	0
Do 1 do *	„	„ 21	0
Martell's	„	„ 23	0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„ 30	0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„ 16	0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„ 15	0
Maraschino	„	pts	„ 8	0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6	0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 4	0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„ 5	0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 3	4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5	0
Do do	„	pts	„ 3	4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„ 15	0
Do do	„	pts	„ 8	4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS, TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of, their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped. (Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .... (Labelled)		74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „	Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „	„	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „	„	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale .... Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale ... Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .... White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption. (Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON ... Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN ... Black capsule	„	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER ... Blue capsule	„	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE ... Yellow capsule	„	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN .... Green capsule	„	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ...... Red capsule	„	15 8	9 0
MEDOC .... White capsule	„	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES ...... Red capsule	„	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen .... Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen .... Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liabl to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), CHEMISTS, BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT. PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to, the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders | All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders | one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders | Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

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	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany. with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk. in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire." for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	3
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers. small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	12

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs.		Rs.
Large Selection on hand of various sizes and patterns, from	5	to	25
Magnifying Glasses for examining Photographs and other works of Art	2	to	18

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Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

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TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from	15
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."

	Rs.
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather .... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes. beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	49
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

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NEW INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE. Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS. From Rs. 110 to Rs. 650 each.

SOUNDY and Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—14th May 1870.

Government Securities.—Yesterday afternoon, at a late hour, 4 per cents. were offered for sale as low as 3 discount, but to-day, only one lot sold at Rs. 97-4 or 2-12 discount; there were buyers and several purchases made at Rs. 97-8 or 2-8 discount. A fair business was done in 4½ per cents. at Rs. 104-14. A sale of Rs.10,000 of 15 years' Debentures was reported at Rs. 110-0.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 131.

Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares were bought by speculators, last night in the bazar, at from Rs. 310 to 325, and to-day at Rs. 320 and 322½.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—May 19.

Haywood, Captain, Bombay Infantry, on sick leave, from Rewur.
Creagh, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from Bhooj.
Anderson, Colonel, Political Agent, on duty, from Kattywar.
LeGeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kattywar.
Mayne, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran.
FitzGerald, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, Jounpore.
Glasspoole, Major, 4th Rifles, on duty, from —

DEPARTURES.—May 19.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Agent, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
LeGeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th May, 1870.

The Head Quarters of the Army will return to Poona on the 6th proximo. Correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

The undermentioned Hospital Apprentices, at present studying in the Grant Medical College, will cease to be borne on the Rolls of the Subordinate Medical Department:—R. Butler, No. 132; J. Thompson, No. 137; C. Stone, No. 147.

Major T. Milford, Staff Corps, is placed on General Duty, Aden.

Major E. A. Green, Staff Corps, is placed on General Duty, Baroda.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

22nd Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, Staff Corps, to be Wing Subaltern, dated 10th May 1870.

Sind Frontier Force.—Lieutenant W. T. Peat, Adjutant and officiating 2nd in Command 3rd Sind Horse, to be Brigade Major, vice Gordon.

1st Regiment Sind Horse.—Major J. Gordon, Brigade Major Sind Frontier Field Force, to be Commandant, vice Macauley retired.

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.—Lieutenant G. J. Coulson, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, and to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, vice Peat.

Lieutenant H. F. E. Lucas, Squadron Subaltern 2nd Sind Horse, to be 3rd Squadron Officer and to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Coulson.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Second Captain M. H. C. B. Stienman, (C Battery D Brigade) to England, overland, from the date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Second Captain H. F. Vachell, (D. Battery E Brigade) from 8th April 1870 to 7th October 1870, to remain in England on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. B. Hemans, (A. Battery E. Brigade) from 14th April 1870 to 13th April 1870, to England on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant W Martin, F Battery 18th Brigade, from 14th April 1870 to 13th December 1870, to England, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot, 1st Battalion—Ensign A. C. Armstrong in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, from 21st May to 31st May 1870, on medical certficate.

7th Foot, 1st Battalion—Colonel H. R. Hibbert, to England, from 18th April to 7th October 1870, on urgent private affairs.

42nd Foot.—Ensign W. W. Lyster, four months, from date of departure, to Bombay, for the purpose of studying Hindoostanee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865, and under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Surgeon Major G. G. W. Maitland, F.R.C.S.I., is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Mahaffy proceeded to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Barker is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 9th May 1870, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The services of Major C. E. Naylor are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Judicial Department.

The 3rd paragraph of G. G. O. No. 242 of 1869 is modified so far as to allow passages to be taken for Warrant Officers entitled thereto, either by sailing vessel or steamer. The cheaper of the two should be selected.

Major E. L'Estrange, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the provision of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865, and under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel C. O. Maude, Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Poona Division of the Army, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, from date of embarkation, under Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The promotion of Conductor W. Wood, of the Public Works Department, announced in General Order No. 187, dated 10th March 1869, is antedated to the 16th September 1868.

With reference to G. O. No 332, dated 7th instant, the services of Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., were placed under the orders of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India for [illegible] England, from the 21st March last.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Southey, R.E., is permitted to retire from the service, with the pension of his rank, from the 15th instant.

Lieutenant H. B. Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Surgeon C. T. Paske, Bengal Medical Establishment, for twenty months.

Captain St. G. Caulfield, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments is confirmed:—

Mr. T. B. Talpott, acting Commander of the steam vessel "Earl Canning," was appointed to the command of that vessel from the 10th March last inclusive, vice Dawes, resigned the Bombay Marine on the 9th idem.

Mr. A. Campbell, Commander of the Gun Boat "Hugh Rose," to be transferred to the command of Her Majesty's steam vessel "Dalhousie" from the 6th May 1870, vice Lieutenant Wood, resigned.

Mr. William Guthrie, 1st officer of Her Majesty's Gun Boat "Hugh Rose," appointed to the temporary command of that vessel from the 6th May 1870, vice Campbell.

The following temporary arrangment by the Resident at Aden is confirmed:—

At the recommendation of the Superintendent Medical Department, Aden, Assistant Apothecary Ranger is, as a temporary measure, appointed to the medical charge of Her Majesty's Gun-Boat "Scinde," vice Assistant Apothecary Fernandes, reported sick.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. F. Waller, V.C., 2nd in Command Sawunt Warree Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant Political Superintendent, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. E. Naylor to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Sholapoor during the absence of Major S. J. Thorp, on leave, or until further orders. Major Naylor is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Military Cantonment at Sholapoor. Major Naylor is also appointed to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Sholapoor.

Mr. F. Gibbons, City Magistrate of Kurrachee and Magistrate F. P., is specially authorized to try breaches of Rules and Regulations made under section IX. of Bombay Act. III. of 1867, independently of the Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Major R. Johnstone, Superintendent of Police, Rutnaghery, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and 14 days, from the 27th April last.

Captain A. T. Stens, Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, availed himself from the 9th instant of the one month's privilege leave of absence granted to him as per Government Resolution, No. 1593, dated the 2nd May 1870.

Mr. J. P. Green, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Tanna on the 16th instant, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. East, Second Assistant Collector of Sattara, is allowed 18 months' furlough to Europe from the 15th instant, under section VIII chaper I, of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. East is also allowed preparatory leave from the 8th instant.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Gujerat, is allowed eight days' preparatory leave in lieu of the six days' leave granted him in Government Notification dated 1st ultimo.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood has been appointed a member of the Central Committee for Departmental Examination, vice Mr. W. Wedderburn.

Mr. H. J. Parsons acted as Second Assistant Collector, Sholapoor, from 23rd to 29th March 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. H. D Wilson to act as First Assistant Collector of Broach, during the absence of Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. J. K. Spence to act as Second Assistant Collector of Sattara, vice Mr. East.

Mr W. Porteous to act as Second Assistant Collector of Surat, vice Mr. Mulock.

Mr. A. D Pollen to act as Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish, vice Mr. James.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to act as First Assistant Collector of Canara.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D, acted as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium in addition to his own duties, from 17th to the 28th April 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. Foxton, Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed 18 months' sick leave, under section XI. and clause I. of section XX. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. Tulloch, Royal (Madras,) Engineers, Executive Engineer to the Muncipality of Bombay, under section XIV. of Bombay Act II. of 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, for six months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. A. Taylor, for one month, on sick certificate.

Mr. H. de la P. Murphy, Mr. G. T. Molecey, and Dr. R. T. Reid, for six months, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr. J. H. Grant, on 16th April 1870. Overland.

Honourable S. H. Ellis, on 1st April 1870. Overland.

Uncovenanted.

Lieutenant W. L. Searle (late Indian Navy) on 25th April 1870. Via Marseilles.

Mr. Monockjee Pestonjee, to be Money Order Agent at Rajcote, vice Mr. Jugonnath Icharam.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend A. L. Onslow, Chaplain of Surat, having returned to duty on the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him on the 9th March last, is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Fletcher resumed charge of the Master Attendant's Office, Kurrachee, on the 7th instant, after office hours.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, May 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 692, dated 23rd ultimo, appointing the Hon'ble J. P. Norman to officiate as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is cancelled.

Captain R. M. B. Thomas, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the office.

The undermentioned officers have passed the prescribed examination in Canarese according to the Higher Standard:—

Lieutenant M. F. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Mr. G. Dobbie, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Lieutenant R. Beavan, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey Department, having passed the examination prescribed in Notification No. 49, dated 9th February 1869, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Survey, 2nd grade, with effect from the 9th November last. Lieutenant Beavan is transferred from the Topographical to the Revenue Branch of the Survey Department from the 1st instant

Mr. Henry Eardly Gastrell, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Branch of the Survey Department, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 26th April.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the Reverend P. J. Jarbo, Ph. D., Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain from the 26th ultimo.

Under Act V. of 1852, Captain H. G. Thomson, officiating Superintendent of Coorg, is appointed Marriage Registrar for that province.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. Charles Sanderson to be Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta from the 16th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Captain H. M. B. Burlton, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, under the provision of section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the Morar Cantonment. Captain Burlton is also invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as mentioned in section 9 of the first-mentioned Act.

Captain A. Murray, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Oudh, to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that province in the room of Captain N. M. T. Horsford, absent on furlough to Europe or until further orders.

Major J. A. Campbell, officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, in Mysore, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 20th April 1870, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. Ricketts, officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District, to officiate as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division as a temporary measure, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. A. Campbell, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District, during the temporary employment of Mr. Ricketts on the above duty, or until further orders.

Major F. L. Mackeson, 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, received charge of his office from Captain W. Battye on the afternoon of the 16th March 1870.

Mr. J. Butler, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, has passed the examination in Indian History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy, prescribed in G. O. No. 530, dated 25th June 1861.

Mr. L. Neill, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class during the absence on furlough of Captain T. A. Scott, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, officiated as 2nd in Command of the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse in addition to his other duties, from the 23rd February to the 11th March 1870

The privilege leave of absence for 30 days granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, in Notification No. 2035, dated 8th October 1869, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. Evans, Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave of absence for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the sick leave to Europe for two years allowed him in the Notification, dated 18th March 1868.

Captain Charles Lewis Prendergast, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Oude, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for 18 months under the Regulations of 1868.

Punjab Frontier Force. No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieutenant R. G. Fitzgerald, officiating Subaltern No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery, to be officiating Subaltern during the absence on sick leave to Europe, of Lieutenant L. H. S. James, or until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force.—Corps of Guides.—Captain F. H. Jenkins, Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., appointed to the Command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Punjab Cavalry.—Captain G. C. Bird, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer during the absence of Major E. P. W. Ripley, or until further orders.

Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant A. G. Hammond, Wing officer, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant W. Battye, or until the return of Lieutenant C.E. Hunter from furlough.

Ensign F. D. Battye, 2nd Wing Subaltern 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation, to officiate as Squadron Subaltern, on probation, during the absence of Lieutenant H. Wylie, or until further orders.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Captain L. C. deL. Daniell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Infantry, and officiating Wing Officer 1st Sikh Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, who exchanges into the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, 2nd Wing Subaltern 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Captain Daniell.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant C. B. Norman, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant C. C. Brownlow, or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Scott, Quartermaster 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant J. E. P. Moxley, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain Brevet Major C. V. Conway-Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Jhelum, to officiate as Brigade Major of the Contingent during the period Captain H. Watson may officiate as Commandant of the 3rd Cavalry, or until further orders.

4th Infantry.—Lieutenant C. R. Oxley, of the General List, Madras Infantry, Adjutant 1st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Subaltern during the period Lieutenant J. G. Proudfoot may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

The services of Captain J. D. Clark, officiating Adjutant 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India for appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The services of Veterinary Surgeon Hiram Farrell are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. H. Godwin-Austen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the Survey Department, is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, of which the first two months, commencing from the 26th April 1870, may be spent in India and the remainder in Europe.

Assistant Surgeon John Ellis, M.B., of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Central India, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the Departmental Standard.

Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces, has been transferred to Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch

Mr. M. B Birbeck is appointed to the Public Works Department, temporarily, as an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade and posted to Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, is posted to the charge of the Jhansi Division.

Mr. J. E. P. Lincke is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd grade and posted to Central India.

Mr. T. Mawer is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant of the 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to Oudh.

In supersession of and in addition to former orders, the following persons, formerly in the service of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, have been brought on the strength of the Public Works Department in the grades specified, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch with effect from 2nd January 1869:—

Superintending Engineers.

Mr. H. C. Levinge, 1st class, 1st grade, and Mr. J. P. H. Walker, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Executive Engineers.

Mr. G. H. Faulker, 2nd grade, Mr. J. Kimber, 2nd grade, Mr. J. Macmillan, 2nd grade, Mr. G. R. Long, 2nd grade, Mr. F. G. Brooks, 3rd grade, and Mr. C. Whiteford, 4th grade.

Assistant Engineers.

Mr F Taylor, 1st grade, Mr. T. R. Roberts, 1st grade, Mr. C. Foursens, 1st grade, Mr. G. W. Faulkner, 3rd grade, and Mr. A. C. Rogers, Engineer Apprentice.

Accounts Branch.

Mr. P. Phillips, Deputy Controller.

Lieutenant S. J. Dunlup, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, in transferred from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad, temporarily, and posted to the Railway Branch.

Mr. E. Le Lievre, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, is allowed four months' leave of absence on medical certificate

Mr. J. M Lane, a Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. J. Macpherson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in British Burmah, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Egitto (s)	Crocco	Genoa, April 23.

The ship City of Cashmere, Bryce, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Egitto, to Genoa via the Canal.
Steamer Coromandel, to Liverpool via the Canal.
Ship Britain's Pride, to Tuticorin.
Ship Glentilt, to Liverpool.
Ship Comete, to Rangoon.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Omar Pasha	Sullivan	Badagara, April 9
	Victoria Bridge	Laury	Bombay, April 11
15	Ireshope	Ramsay	Newcastle, Dec 29
16	Duke of Athole		London

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.		
14	Statesman (s)	....	......
	City of Venice	....	......
	Allum Ghier	....	......

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, May 25.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on May 23.
Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 28

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

22nd May, 15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CARPENTER—At Chowpatty, the wife of Mr. Thomas Carpenter, Engineer H. M. Mint, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

COMLEY—WOOLTORTON—May 11th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., John Muspratt Comley, Esq., M.R.C.S., England, to Alice, second daughter of the late John St. Clement Wooltorton, Esq.

DEATH.

SMITH—May 12th, at Cuttack, Theodore Francis William Smith, Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MACFARLAN—May 13th, at Appleville Bangalore, the wife of W. F. Macfarlane, Esq., of a son.

ANDERSON—May 13th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. Anderson, Madras Staff Corps, Adjutant B. R. Vs. of daughter.

BUCHAN—May 14th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. St. John Buchan, of a daughter.

EVERS—May 12th, at Royapettah, the wife of the Rev. P. J. Evers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NORRIS—CUFFLEY—May 11th, at the London Mission Chapel, Davidson's Street, Madras, by the Reverend S. Organe, Henry Grey Norris, of Croydon, Surrey, son of George Norris, Esq. Sittingbourne, Kent, to Alice Mary, 2nd daughter of Henry Cuffley, Esq., of Persewalkum.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

NEWBERY—May 12th, at Lahore, the wife of Edward Newbery, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

HILL—May 11th, at Dalhousie, in her seventh month, Rose Agnes, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Hill, Chemist.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

THE Chamber of Commerce have been moved to perform what the French would call an act of vigour. They have actually at the eleventh hour, without too much debate, and with respectable unanimity, adopted a new plan for the measurement of cotton bales! Perhaps we may refer this uncommon energy to the fact that the faculties of the men of commerce, stimulated by the flood-tide of business, are kept in sound working order at high pressure. If they had been blessed with leisure, it is possible that they would have pottered over the matter, and deferred action until the eve of the next monsoon. But it is so pleasant to see signs of vitality in a body usually inert or languidly active, that we refrain from criticism, with the single remark that had the Chamber been up to its duty the Custom House would not, without occasional remonstrance and steady warfare, have been allowed to drift into its present state. We do not now propose to comment on the new scheme for measuring cotton-bales. It is a "rough scheme" confessedly, open, no doubt, to many objections; but we agree that it is worthy a fair trial, and if it have a fair trial may furnish suggestions for a wholesome system. And here we come to one point, which, after all, is not ours, but the Chamber's. It is the disgraceful conduct of the inferior agents of commerce. We have no knowledge of the truth or falsehood of the statements we are about to quote, but they are of a nature that should not be passed over. In our issue of yesterday we reprinted a proposal to deal with the "wandering and predatory" tribes of India; but it is alleged that there are settled and predatory tribes quite as bad. Speaking of the great difficulty experienced by the Chamber in its effort to secure fair measurements, Mr. Kittredge said, "In everything in Bombay they had this khutput, bribery and corruption. In every department of business it went on, and so it was not a question between fair play and bribery, but which was the better of two evils, or by what means could they have less? There was a scheme of fraud that went on between the dubashes and the officers of the ships and steamers, and between the muccadums and the officers of the ships and steamers." This was not a deliberate indictment; it was an incidental remark made to parry an objection to the new method; but it led to more explicit charges from subsequent speakers. Mr. A. Grant, a very cautious person, said, "There was also the question of corruption. They were told that bribery was practised at present. He did not say whether he thought that was the case, but was of opinion that the class of men they would get under the new scheme would be as ready to receive a gratuity as those they had at present—so that there would be no gain by the new scheme in that respect." Mr. Bythell was very outspoken. He said that under the present system "arrangements could be made between the muccadums and the dubashes to swindle the ship for their own mutual profit," and he stigmatized it as "a disgrace to the"—Chamber of Commerce? Not exactly, but to that abstract entity, quite insensible to disgrace of any kind—the PORT. Nothing could be more frank than his confession. "He must say he had felt ashamed several times at *having to agree* to ships being swindled." And then he stated how it was done. We reprint the passage because it is high time strong measures should be adopted to reduce the dishonesty therein described—at least to a minimum. We have too much respect for human nature to suppose it can be done away with altogether.

"They knew that if a captain stood out and said, "No; I am to measure my own cotton," the dubash instead of acting for the good of the ship went to the muccadum and told him to prepare several bales smaller than the others, for the captain was coming to measure the cotton. He had seen this forty or fifty times. Last season, a captain came and told him that the bales were 2 feet 3 inches, and he could only reply that the captain himself was powerless to overcome that state of matters, for if he would not take the bales they would be sent to another captain, and he would take them. The captain of the Ashgrove—he did not know if it was the same captain this season or not—refused to take some cotton and came to his office, but he (Mr. Bythell) could only say, "I know it is unfair, but it is the practice of the port." The captain of the Aaron Brown and more than a dozen others had come to his office and said the same thing; and proved over and over again that the measurement was more than the dubashes had said; and he had himself seen the bales specially prepared and kept at the press for measurement."

Now, is Mr. Bythell right in his statement? We have not the least desire to question his veracity, of course; yet having no personal knowledge of the facts disclosed, we cannot endorse them. But we can draw attention to them, and we can say that if they exist, some share of the disgrace must rest on a Chamber of Commerce which tolerates the practices described. Mr. Kittredge was quite as explicit as Mr. Bythell. The present system of measurements he stigmatized as one that cherished a most rotten system of bribery. And then he went on to affirm his disbelief in the existence of "a case in which cotton was shipped without an arrangement between the dubash and the muccadum. The dubashes could not live without it; that was one of the pickings and stealings upon which they depended for their livelihood." These words are so strong that we feel compelled to say they ought to be proved or withdrawn. If these general charges are true, the Chamber should make war on the so-called predatory tribes, not from any Quixotic desire to act as amateur detectives and punishers of crime, but from the conviction that habits of dishonesty like those mentioned, are not, if they exist, limited in their application to dealings with cotton-bales, but extend a great deal further, and injure, more or less, the whole community. To our minds the most important incident in the debate is this reference to a seething mass of corruption which throws stains even on the garments of honourable men. Mr. Bythell has "felt ashamed," and the tingle of shame must have been felt also by many other gentlemen, if what he stated be accurate; and it is incumbent on the Chamber of Commerce to assist in devising some methods whereby these pestilential practices may be diminished to the smallest possible amount.

WE should much like Captain Maunsell, R.E., to state publicly what, in his opinion, as an engineer in charge, are the purposes to which a high road should be put. We do not address this foolish-looking question to a shining light of the Public Works Department in the spirit of idle curiosity; we ask it with a strictly practical object, because Captain Maunsell appears to entertain very dangerous ideas touching his duty with regard to public roads. He seems to think they may be used as stone-yards, or places where road metal may be irregularly deposited; as areas on which an ingenious engineer in charge may experimentalize on the lives and limbs of Her Majesty's subjects. We infer the existence of these eccentric notions in the official mind of the gallant captain from the state of the road between Coorla and Vehar Lake. For a long distance upon that road heaps of metal have been shot without the least regard for the public safety. Sometimes the small hills are on one side, sometimes on the other, and here and there *en echiquier*, so that to drive through them in the day-light is difficult, in the dark most dangerous. We have said that they are flung down on the "side" of the road; but that is incorrect—they frequently intrude one-third across the roadway itself. In short, the state of that piece of road is disgraceful to all concerned, and Captain Maunsell should be sent personally to see that the reckless work of his subordinates is promptly remedied.

THE head quarters of the Bombay Army will return to Poona from Mahableshwar on the 6th prox.

MAJOR MILFORD, of the Staff Corps, has been placed on general duty, Aden; and Major E. A. Green on general duty, Baroda.

THE Maharajah of Puttiala has presented the Punjab University College with Rs. 76,230. Of this sum Rs. 20,000 is for a "Duke Scholarship."

LIEUT.-Col. E. SOUTHEY, R.E., (not Lieut. C. M. E. Southey as our printers made it yesterday,) has been permitted to retire from the service with the pension of his rank from the 15th inst.

AT the Calcutta Mint in March last there was Rs. 1,58,444 in bullion or coin received from Government and Rs. 5,29,702 from merchants; and the amount coined and examined was Rs. 17,19,083. At the Bombay Mint the figures were respectively Rs. 1,22,684, Rs. 8,95,758 and Rs. 23,99,295.

IT is now arranged, we learn from the "Pioneer," that Dr. Cayley does not accompany Mr. Forsyth on his Yarkund mission. Dr. Cayley returns to his old post at Leh almost immediately, where, no doubt, he will continue to do, as he has already done, excellent service in protecting the traffic between India and Turkistan.

IT is reported from the Kangra Valley that the tea prospects are favourable. The out-turn of the valley last month is stated at 90,000 lbs., of which quantity the Holta and Nassau Company's estates between them produced about 37,500 lbs. The anticipated yield of the season may be estimated fairly at four lakhs of lbs. This is going ahead.

THE "Englishman" believes it to be definitely settled that the head-quarters of Government will ere long be located at Ranakhet, and that the "establishments" will not be moved thence in the winter. Arrangements are being made on an extensive scale for the reception of the Government offices, and several "local authorities" have already been appointed.

THE date for the Derby is so set that the race may be run on the seventh Wednesday after Easter, which this year will be the 1st of June. The fixtures for the other chief races are as follows, viz.:—The Oaks, June 3rd; Ascot Cup, June 16th; Goodwood Cup, July 28th; St. Leger, September 14th; Cæsarewitch and Cambridgeshire, the 11th and 25th October respectively.

THE "Madras Mail" writes—'Stacklebergh is dead' according to Reuter's telegram elsewhere and we are sorry to hear of it, but our regret might be of a more decided kind had we any idea who Stacklebergh is. We have heard of the lively family of Sticklebacks, but all our usual sources of information regarding notable men are mute as to the life and character of the gentleman whose decease has been so rapidly communicated to us." "Stackelberg," we may inform our contemporary, was Russian Ambassador at Paris.

THE DRAWING FOR THE CALCUTTA DERBY LOTTERY.

THE following, says the *Pioneer*, is the result of the drawing, which took place in Calcutta yesterday (May 16):—

First Prize, Rs. 1,000,000, ; Second Prize, Rs. 30,000; Third Prize, Rs. 20,000.

Ricketts, Claudius; Kellner, Nobleman; Strachan, King o' Scot's; Tale's Confederacy, Scarborough; General Milne, Blue Stocking; Strawberry Confederacy, Exciseman; Bob Beeswax, MacGregor; Mrs. Pickin, Cymbal; Sedgwick, Pandore; D. C. B. Field Setty, Prince of Wales; Ghose, Palmerston; Mac and G. Highclere; Multum in Parvo, Stockhausen; Tomkyns, Canceber; Bhaugulpore Confederacy, Tarna; Kholadyne Confederacy, Sunlight; Fitze, Kingcraft; Fane, Tarna; Walter Brown, Alaric; Huni, Captivator; T. E. Walter; W. Duncan, Torreador; R. Remfry, Hawthornden; The A. D. S., Holyrood; Hope Confederacy, Coatts; D. C. L, Bay Roland; Mathews, Asterope; Sewell, Waif; Hunter, Gainsborough; Fulton, Camel; Cresswell, Astolfo; Tittagurh Confederacy, Sunshine; Richardson, Normanby; Noble, Stanley; Moran, Bridgewater;

☞ The above telegram is printed just as received. Knowing that the matter is one of interest to a great number, and fearing that to decipher the telegram would take more time than we can give up to it, we have allowed it to go to press a puzzle, rather than not to let it go at all.—ED. *Pioneer.*

[We have ventured to do what the "Pioneer" has declined doing, and we think the punctuation of the telegram—the only respect in which we have touched it—will be found correct.]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Russia.

COMMERCIAL MEMBERS FOR THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

Sir William Mansfield has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Fawcett announced a resolution regretting the delay in the introduction of the Indian Budget, considering its unsatisfactory financial condition and the discontent caused by the financial proposals therein.

Mr. Grant Duff replying to Mr. Denison said it was undesirable to produce the minutes of the Governor General in Council relative to the increased Income-tax in India because the extremely fragmentary proceedings were chiefly oral.

Mr. Graves moved a resolution in favour of the addition of a commercial member in the Indian Council.

Messrs. Eastwick, Muntz, Graham and Wingfield supported the resolution, and recommended the creation of an Indian Minister for Commerce. Messrs. Crawford and Bazley deprecated the resolution.

Mr. Grant Duff agreed that it was desirable to introduce members specially acquainted with the commercial wants and capabilities of India. No one, he said, was more desirous of such assistance than the Duke of Argyll, but it involved the danger of reviving the reproach that India was governed entirely in the interest of British trade. He added that it was difficult also to find men of sufficient eminence who were willing to relinquish trade and become members of Council, and that it was inexpedient also to diminish the personal responsibility of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Gladstone concurred in the spirit of the motion, but said if pressed to a division it would embarrass the Government. He urged Mr. Graves to withdraw his motion in order to give the Duke of Argyll an opportunity of considering the sentiments expressed, and the general tenor of the debate.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Via Red Sea.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, 17TH MAY.

IN the House of Commons last night Mr. Otway stated that England demands that the enquiry into the massacre at Marathon be completed, and believes that it is unnecessary to send a fleet to the Piræus, as it might then be believed that justice had been obtained by force.

THE ARMY ENLISTMENT BILL.

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

In the House of Commons last night the Army Enlistment Bill for reducing the term of enlistment to twelve years, was read a second time. Mr. Cardwell answering to objections raised as to the shortness of the proposed term of actual service, explained that three years was the minimum, probably the period would be six years, and that men serving for the latter term will be sent to India. He said that any soldier under the age of 34 now serving whose service exceeds 12 years may, after the passing of the Act, be as a *first class reserve.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

"Bobstay" is the winner of the Great Northern Handicap.

The second International Yacht race came off yesterday, when the Sappho walked over the course. The Sappho and Cambria not agreeing to the conditions of the third race, the Sappho won.

PARIS, 17TH MAY.

The Corps Legislatif meets to-morrow.

The "Marseillaise" has been suspended for two months.

PARIS, 18TH MAY.

The result of the Plebiscitum will be presented to the Emperor Napoleon on Saturday next, on which occasion he will deliver a speech.

MADRID, 17TH MAY.

It is asserted that Spain has rejected the candidature offered by General Prim.

MADRID, 18TH MAY.

The Royal functions will be entrusted to Serrano in the event of the impossibility to find a candidate.

LONDON, 18TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera, 9⅜d.

Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 10⅝d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, £349,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras and £50,000 to Bombay. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10½d. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. received 38 per cent on Calcutta and Madras, and 28 per cent. on Bombay. Tenders above received in full.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL VETOED.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, 19TH MAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has vetoed the Cotton Frauds Bill.

KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 16TH MAY.

OUR Political Agent, Colonel W. W. Anderson, left on the 13th for Veeravul en route to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on a six months' furlough. His departure though temporary has been regretted by many, and the people and chiefs are all anxiety as to who will be his *locum tenens*. The names of Colonel Shortt, Political Agent in Kutch, and of Major Barton, Political Agent in Rewa Kanta, are mentioned, but the chances would seem to be in favour of the latter officer. Both these gentlemen have been in Kattyawar for some time, and either, when appointed, will be quite at home in the province.

Captain Goodfellow has taken charge of the Gondul State, and pending the arrival of his deputies, is assisted by Mr. Venaekrow Bhugwut, special assistant at Bhatwa. The following gentlemen have been selected as deputies for the Gondul State:—Mr. Govind Vittul Karkare, barrister-at-law, Mr. Narayen Luxmonjee, accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Harbour Defences, and Mr. Dave Pursad Atmaram, tutor to the young chief of Limree. Khan Bahadur Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola has been appointed superintendent of police, and an abler and more efficient officer could not have been selected.

Arrangements for the administration of the Morbee State have not yet been made, though so many months have elapsed since the chief's death.

A village name Sunosra under the Rajcote State was plundered on the night of the 13th by a party of Menjas, who lately went into outlawry on account of some wrongs which they fancy were done them. Property of the value of Rs. 20,000 is said to have been plundered, and the extent of injury done to person has not yet been ascertained. The practice of subjects of native states getting into outlawry for the purpose of avenging real or imaginary wrongs is much to be deprecated, but so long as chiefs are permitted to exercise absolute control, and their decisions are uninterfered with by political officers, a better state of matters need not be expected.

It is utter nonsense to say that the chiefs of Kattyawar are competent to govern their subjects efficiently, and thus give cause for content. It will be some years before that object can be obtained, consequently it is incumbent on the Government to vest its political officers with power to interfere in all matters where justice has miscarried or been denied.

Weather warm, but the state of public health is good.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, private, 18th May, 9-18 P.M. via Russia, private, 19th May, 11-5 A.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 19th May, 10-59 A.M. America via Russia, 19th May, 2-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; line clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

THE privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. Borradaile, acting Collector of Ahmedabad, has been cancelled at his own request.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the Cavaliere Giuseppe Pilastri, as Consul for His Majesty the King of Italy at Bombay.

ASSISTANT SURGEON KEELAN has been appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties at Kulladghee, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Simpson.

THE Right Reverend Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, proceeded yesterday to Matheran for a fortnight's sojourn. It is understood that his lordship will hold an ordination in the Cathedral early in June.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty the mortgage deeds executed by salaried officers of Government as security for the due performance of their duties.—*Gazette of India.*

THE following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Municipal Commission of Surat:—Mr. W. Ramsay, Mr. Goolabdass Jugjiwundas, Mr. Ruttonshaw Pestonjee, Vakeelwalla, and Mr. Ibrahim Abdool Kayem.

THE Rev. C. Walford leaves India, on sick leave, next Monday. It was at one time thought that he would be detained for duty at S. John's, Colaba, which, although a strictly military charge, has been, since Mr. Maule's departure to England, without its chaplain.

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.—The appeal in the defamation case of Gunnesh Bapoojee Malwankur, against the decision of Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, will be heard to-morrow, (Friday) by Mr. Newnham, the Joint Judge of Poona. We hear that Sergeant Atkinson will appear for the appellant.—*Poona Observer.*

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played on Saturday the 21st inst. on the general parade ground between the Elphinstone Cricket Club and the "Multum-in-Parvo." The players in the former are students of the Elphinstone High School and those in the latter belong to the Diocesan School. The game will commence at 7 A.M.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th Regiment at the Colaba Bandstand this evening:—

Overture..........Prometheus..........Beethoven.
Valse..........Silver Cloud..........Lutz.
Selection..........Le Postillon de Lonjumeau..........Adam.
Quadrille..........Royal Alfred..........Godfrey.
Galop..........Cricketana..........

THE fine new steamer Statesman belonging to Messrs. Harrison's Steam Ship Company, of Liverpool, sailed to her date on the 12th instant, with about 1,100 chests of opium, and a cargo of rice and cotton. She will call at Singapore on her way to Hong-Kong. It was at first intended to send the sister steamer Historian also to China, but her destination has been fixed for Bombay.—*Calcutta Englishman*, May 16.

UNDER Section 20 of the Prisoners' Testimony Act, No. XV. of 1869, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council declares that the Superintendents of Criminal Jails appointed under (Bombay) Act No. IV. of 1865, section 18, the Marshal of the County Jail and the Superintendent of the House of Correction at the Presidency, and the Nazirs of the District Courts, shall, for the purposes of the act, be officers in charge of the jails.—*Government Gazette.*

A CARELESS MOTHER.—An inquest was held at Gorupdeo on Tuesday concerning the death of a Hindoo infant. It had been ill, and the mother gave it medicine, amongst which was some opium, and, two hours after, she found the child "preternaturally quiet," as she described it. The jury gave a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of a poisonous dose of solution of opium, which had been accidentally given by the mother, under the supposition that it was a solution of aloes.

CAPTAIN W. A. GILLESPIE.—Under the provisions of section 23-F of the amended Criminal Procedure Code, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs that the magisterial powers conferred on Captain W. A. Gillespie, 1st class Deputy Collector in the Hydrabad Collectorate, be withdrawn. His Excellency in Council also directs, under the provisions of section 9 of Act II. of 1869, that Captain W. A. Gillespie's appointment as Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies be cancelled.—*Government Gazette.*

IT is observed that affidavits by applicants for service pensions in cases where such documents are necessary in support of service not verified in the usual way, continue to be written on stamp paper in accordance with the requirements of Act X. of 1862. The attention of heads of departments and offices, however, is invited to clause 12 of section 15 of the "General Stamp Act, 1869" (Act No. XVIII.) which expressly declares that affidavits made for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance, are not chargeable with stamp duty.—*Gazette of India.*

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo woman was charged before Mr. Showell with escaping from lawful custody on the 22nd March last. She was sentenced on that day to six months' imprisonment; but escaped from the Girgaum Police chowkey, where she was temporarily confined before being sent off to jail. No information could be obtained of her until yesterday, when a policeman saw and arrested her. The magistrate directed that the former sentence of six months should take effect from the 19th inst., and that for the present offence she should be sentenced to further imprisonment for one month.

MATHERAN.—Application has been made that Act XXVI. of 1850 be brought into force at the hill station of Matheran, in the Tanna Collectorate, for the improvement of roads, water supply and drainage, and other municipal requirements of the said hill station, as well as for the prevention of nuisances arising in it; and all inhabitants of Matheran are officially informed that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for, or against the adoption of the Act may declare themselves accordingly before the District Magistrate of Tanna at any time, during the usual office hours, within two months from the 12th inst.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 17th May, was 297, being 7 less than in the preceding week 129 less than the total of the week ending 18th May 1869, and 174 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 75 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	4	4
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Market	75,402	3	1	..	...	4	5	...	17	10
Mandwee	41,152	2	9	...	...	8	2	...	19	3
Chuckla	41,442	2	7	1	3	4	2	...	23	5
Oomburkharee	63,020	3	10	...	1	1	3	1	24	24
Dongree	60,259	5	6	...	3	1	...	...	16	2
Dhobeetalao	71,795	2	4	...	...	3	1	...	17	...
Phunusware	22,529	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	9	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	3	..	1	4	2	...	15	...
Kharatalao	23,454	2	2	...	1	1	1	..	10	9
Koombarwara	23,085	...	3	...	4	2	2	...	11	6
Khetwaree	29,177	1	3	1	3	1	1	...	10	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	11	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	7	...
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	9	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	8	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	7	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	18	...	...	7	6	...	40	2
Parel	7,002	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seo	12,078	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	3
Mahim	19,450	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	2
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	2	1	...	...	3	4	...	15	...
Bombay	816,562	26	96	3	21	45	40	3	297	75
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		53	227	31	25	46	37	8	471	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System	Res. System.	Dige. System	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	4	...	1	1	2	...	13	...
Brahmin	1	1	...	...	3	2	1	9	...
Linguet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	12	49	3	10	24	17	...	144	36
Hindoo out-caste	2	3	...	3	3	4	...	16	7
Mussulman	4	28	...	3	10	10	1	74	22
Parsee	1	4	...	3	2	1	...	17	3
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
Native-Christian	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	11	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
European	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	26	96	3	21	45	40	3	297	75
Corresponding week 1869	83	115	18	48	70	41	2	426	83

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 19th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 92.

CARWAR, 19th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·75.

CANNANORE, 19th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 83, barometer 29·970.

TUTICORIN, 19th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind easterly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·87.

MANGALORE, 19th May, 12-20 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 84.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—19TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 18th May, 4-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 18 hours 15 minutes.

Via Russia, 18th May, 11-51 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th May, 8-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th May, 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 15 hours 35 minutes.

Via Russia, 18th May, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 10 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th May, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th May is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	19 47	0 19
„ Calcutta	7 12	0 43
„ Madras	2 16	0 20
„ Galle	10 33	8 32

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

INSOLVENTS.

THE following persons have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI.:—

Mahomed Meeya Dada Meeya, a coach-maker.
Sudanund Balajee, an English writer.
Balcrustna Bhawo, an English writer.
Roostum Khan Sheerally, a shopkeeper.
Shaik Esmal Shaik Dawood, a baker and a dealer in flour.
Chandoo Casum, a gram-seller.
Bhasker Hurichund, a compositor.
Bomanjee Sorabjee, an overseer in the Public Works Department.
Henry Martin (European), a contractor of washing clothes P. & O. Company.
Chintoo Babajee Josey, a native doctor.
Luckoo Visram, a broker.
Bhicoo Maneckjee, a carpenter.
Thucker Khutao Ludha, a dealer in milk and sweet meats.
Framjee Dadabhoy, an extra English writer.
Abdool Rahimon bin Shaik Hoosein and Abdool Huck bin Abdool Khatic, dealers in leather and wool.
Balcrustna Babajee, a gold-smith and engraver.
Tyeb Ebram, a hack carriage keeper.
Lila Puba, a carpenter.
Nuneebaee (*alias* Muneebaee, widow of the late Tookaram Shumboo), Tookaram Boodun, and Crustna woman, sweepers.
Cursetjee Cooverjee Mehta, a Guzerathee writer.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind in the Bombay presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of April 1870:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what ship.	To what port.
lbs.	Rs.		
1,134,808	3,91,153	Amazon	Liverpool.
750,392	2,55,035	Three Bells	„
9 361	3,600	Bacchante	„
627,200	1,97,420	Johnutsen	„
1,688,796	5 97,026	Steamer Riga	Hongkong.
495,451	1,80,750	Calypso	„
78,400	20,000	Steamer Kurrachee *	„
49,000	18,750	Do. Comorin *	„
19,600	6,169	Do. Euphrates *	„
17,640	4,800	Gunjah Futey Salamut *	„
19,600	5,500	Cotia Dowletpersad *	„
17,640	4,800	Gunjah Hurreepersad *	„
17,640	4,800	But la Trecompersad *	„
11,760	3,300	Gunjah Sindian *	„
11,760	3,300	Do. Futteycurim *	„
17,640	4,800	Do. Cullianpersad †	„
17,640	4,800	Do. Pudaruth †	„
17,640	4,800	Cotia Futteysalamut †	„
17,640	4,800	Gunjah Dowletee †	„
17,640	4,800	Do. Futtaykair †	„
11,760	3,300	Do. Luckme persad †	„
35,840	12,950	Do. Dowle persad †	„
12,320	4,500	Aggah †	„
lbs. 5,097,174 or Candies 7,964 and 214 lbs	17,41,153		

* For transhipment *via* Bombay.

† For transhipment to Hongkong *via* Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—

1,626 pressed bales, weighing lbs. 639,296, value Rs. 2,26,900.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19TH MAY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

TRESPASS.—Dunjeebhoy Muncherjee was fined Rs. 20 for trespassing in the dwelling-house of Framjee Dadabhoy.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Govind Balloo was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in Marine Line, and was on conviction fined Rs. 20, or in default of payment of fine to suffer imprisonment for a fortnight.

OBSTRUCTION.—Jewraj Dewjee was fined Rs. 10 for causing an obstruction in Marine Street, Fort, by placing certain articles in the public road.

GAMBLING.—Abdool Samy and another were fined five rupees each for gaming in a public place yesterday.

CALCUTTA POLICE—13TH MAY.

(Before J. B. ROBERTS, Esq.)

MAKING USE OF LANGUAGE CALCULATED TO PROVOKE A BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Ensign Wyatt appeared this morning, on a summons issued against him by Mr. Peter Lawrence, an assistant in the Great Eastern Hotel, to answer the above charge. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Complainant stated that, on the 10th instant, he had met the defendant in the hall of the Great Eastern Hotel, and addressing him said, "Many thanks, Mr. Wyatt, for the payment." He allued to the payment of a promissory note. Ensign Wyatt replied, "Yes; you told me the other day that I 'denied' myself." He (complainant) replied, "Yes." Defendant said, "You black ——, I have a good mind to rip open that face of yours; you are a d——d impertinent fellow." He reported the matter to Mr. Gregory, the manager. He had been to Mr. Wyatt's house on the 7th to demand payment of a promissory note, and saw him; but not knowing him then, asked him, "Can you tell me, sir, where Ensign Wyatt is to be found?" Defendant replied, "He is gone to the Great Eastern Hotel." That is what he (complainant) meant by "denying himself."

Cross-examined by defendant—I did not challenge you to a fight. Did not ask you to come out of the hotel for that purpose. Did not make use of language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Did not make remarks in the presence and hearing of others in a crowded hall. Two of the assistants belonging to the hotel were only present at the time.

Mr. Gabriel Raphael Shircore deposed to having heard the defendant make use of the language complained of. He was standing about twelve or thirteen feet away from the parties. Did not know how the disturbance originated.

To Defendant.—Did not hear of your being challenged to fight, but saw both of you in a fighting attitude with sleeves tucked.

Defendant said that he had been provoked to make use of the language complained of. The complainant had, before a number of people, alluded to an I. O. U., and with reference to it charged him with having denied himself. Any person would, under the circumstances, lose his temper.

The Magistrate was of opinion that provocation had been given by complainant, inasmuch as he had no right to address the defendant as he had done. The complainant was merely a subordinate, and it was not his place to make an observation which was most likely to result in a breach of the peace. For these reasons he fined the defendant one rupee only.

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NEW MISSION CHURCH.

Last Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, between five and six o'clock, the Right Rev. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, accompanied by several of the clergy and friends of the Mission of the S. P. G., assembled in a temporary building erected on a vacant spot of ground situated to the south of the Byculla Hotel, in the thickly inhabited native district of Kamatipura, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a new Mission Church for the use of the native Christians who have for some years past worshipped in a hired house near the Two Tanks. A procession of the clergy and a band of choristers from Trinity Chapel, Sonapore, was formed, and after singing a suitable hymn, commencing with the words,

"Hail to the Lord's anointed,
Great David's greater Son ;"

several appropriate prayers, including the Collects for Good Friday, from a printed 'Form of Service,' prepared for the occasion, were offered up by the Bishop, and a selection from the Gospel according to St. Matthew, chap. XXVIII., 18-20, having been read by the Rev. G. Ledgard, S.P.G., Hindustani Missionary, the Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, at the same time pronouncing the following words :—"Through our Lord Jesus Christ, we lay this stone in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, in faith that this place, hereafter to become a church, may be devoted to the glory of God, and the edification of His people, and that all things may be done in the doctrine and discipline of the church, unto the continual glory of the everlasting Trinity. Amen." The first five verses of the 132nd Psalm were then chaunted, and a selection from 1 St. Peter II., 1-11, was read by the Rev. J. St. Diago, S. P. G., Tamil Missionary, after which the Bishop delivered a brief address, which was rendered into Marathi by the Rev. Daji Pandurang, S. P. G., Marathi Missionary. In the course of his remarks His Lordship said—"My Christian friends and heathen fellow-subjects,—The act which you have just witnessed is the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Christian church to the glory of God and of His Son, our Saviour. Many ages ago Christian missionaries came from the East to England, and preached to our forefathers, who were heathen idolators, like some of you, worshippers of idols of wood and of stone, the gospel of salvation—namely, 'that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself.' Innumerable and great blessings have since accrued to ourselves and to our country, from embracing this gospel; and it is our earnest wish and frevent prayer that you should enjoy with us the like blessings. For this purpose our missionaries are sent to labour among you in the work of preaching the gospel and in educating your children. And to promote the spread of this gospel and to provide for those among you who have embraced it, or who may embrace it, with a suitable place for the public worship of Almighty God, this building is erected, to the glory of God and of His Son. And in engaging in this work to-day I may, in conclusion, express my earnest wishes and frevent prayers for your present and eternal welfare." The Bishop then read one or two short and appropriate Collects; and an offertory was collected and placed on the stone, amounting to upwards of Rs. 200; the hymn commencing

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Doth his successive journeys run ;"

was then sung, the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the assemblage dispersed. Among the clergy present we observed the Revs. C. T. Wilson, Acting Sec. S.P.G., G. C. Reynell, C. J. Walford—Chaplains; H. Glasson, H.M.S. Euphrates; Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain A.C.S.; W. H. Harpur, A.C.S.; G. Ledgard, S.P.G.; J. St. Diago, S.P.G.; Dajee Pandurung, S.P.G.; J.S.S. Robertson, Secretary C.M.S.; and Appajee Bapujee, C.M.S.; Major-General Tremenheere, Messrs. Cameron, Reynolds, F. S. Chapman; Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Reynell, and other ladies and gentlemen, together with a very large assemblage of the native Christians and other inhabitants of the vicinity, for whom the building, which will be an ornament to the neighbourhood, appears to be conveniently though perhaps too obscurely situated. The church is we believe to be called after the great Apostle of the Gentiles, St. Paul; is of Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Emerson, architect. The site we understand was given by Government, who also provide a part of the expense of the building, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 30,166; of which upwards of Rs. 14,500 have been already raised by voluntary subscriptions, a sum nearly if not quite equal to carry out the present plans, and to provide that the work which has been for several years in contemplation may be vigorously proceeded with. It is to be hoped that schools will also be erected in connection with the church, as the population could not fail to be greatly benefitted by them.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please issue the following insertion in one of the columns of your paper for which I shall feel obliged.—I am, &c.

A CATHOLIC.

Bombay, 19th May 1870.

The Dolls' Marriage.

It was very astonishing to see on Monday the 9th instant the marriage of dolls celebrated by some of the native Christians in the Upper Girgaum district. Indeed the celebration was grand and seconded by some of the people residing in the vicinity, and even by a Protestant. A small but beautiful pendall was set up, adorned with flowers and branches with full light in it together with arches made of paper. It undoubtedly gave a splendid sight to the spectators of the vicinity who were invited for the purpose of witnessing the marriage celebration. A grand dinner was given accompanied with music which played at every health of the guests.

Indeed such expenses would suffice a poor man to celebrate the marriage of his daughter or son.

But what is this all? It is indeed a foolishness on the part of those who have acted so. They think they have done a very grand thing, but, on the other hand, they who are wise enough and who are well brought in their religion will consider this as an act of idolatory and the profanation of the Holy Sacrament of matrimony. In the first of the ten commandments of God we are strictly forbidden to make to us any graven thing to adore it. Indeed by taking the celebration of the marriage of the dolls into consideration we conclude that it is really an idolatrous act. Perhaps it may be common to the heathens, but I see no reason whatsoever why the Catholics should follow the ways of the heathens. Men of little faith will always do something contrary to the will of the Almighty. Indeed if this reached the ears of a Catholic priest, I doubt very little of his excommunicating them for such an act. They call themselves Catholics, but in reality I would call them even worse than infidels, and even more than that if there was any other word more horrid in the English language. It is easy to say that they are Catholics but difficult to act according to it. Facile dictu eos esse homines Catholicos sed difficile gerere se secundum doctrinam Catholicam.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to be Collector of Income Tax for the City of Bombay under Act XVI. of 1870.

Under the authority conveyed by Section 41 of Act XVI. of 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all Collectors of Land Revenue, the First Assistant Collector in charge Punch Mahals, and Deputy Collectors in Sind, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by Act XVI. of 1870.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint all Mamlutdars and Mahalkurries to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by the said Act, and to direct that the head carcoons of Mamlutdars and Mahalkurries' kutcheries, when in charge of kutcherries during the absence of the Mamlutdars and Mahalkurries, shall be invested with the powers of a Collector under Act XVI. of 1870.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum and the Staff Officer at Kolapoor are appointed Collectors under the Act for the Cantonments of Belgaum and Kolapoor respectively.

Superintendents of Mahableshwur and Matheran are also appointed Collectors under the Act for the stations of Malcolm Peit with its subordinate villages, and the hill station of Matheran respectively.—*Government Gazette.*

A RIDDLE EXPLAINED.

A modest but to our thinking ingenious correspondent sends us the following :—"As Frankenstein's cypher quoted in yesterday's *Pioneer* from the *Times* of 8th April, does not mention any names, it will do him and *her* no harm if I send you my reading of it. Frankenstein will certainly come to grief if he goes on corresponding in a cryptograph so simple as to have been unriddled by me in five minutes. This, I take it, is the solution :—'Frankenstein—Three, four, five, six. Yes, to all be cautious, anywhere, even in German. In case of seizure or stoppage, omit signature W. for the present, twig (?), for safety. Any letters to me safe here. Trust me, I will never give you up, never, darling. Put plenty of love in your letters.' True woman!—*Pioneer*.

ARRIVAL OF AN ITALIAN PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s. s. Egitto, the first steamer thoroughly fitted up for passengers that has yet reached Bombay in connection with the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, arrived in Bombay harbour with a general cargo on Wednesday evening after a very smart passage from Genoa. The Egitto—built in 1869, measuring 589 tons and classed A 1—is a fine smart looking steamer and has capital passenger accommodation. A "house" on deck contains the grand saloon. Here is an innovation on the usual style of Bombay passenger steamers, for the house is "for'ard" of the machinery, and the parade-ground of the the first class passengers—if we may so call it without offence to any one going home—is at the stem of the vessel. This seems an advantage, for when the vessel is in motion the smoke generally goes aft, if we mistake not, and so the Egitto's passengers will have none of it. Then, under an awning, they have plenty of space on the poop for enjoying the sail and a look into vacancy, or the sea, in front of them; if they object to the smoke all going aft why, they can smoke themselves; or if they don't smoke, then, games on board are spoken of. In the saloon too—a comfortable looking saloon it is—there is a fine piano, and, if the monsoon does not affect its health, no doubt consenting, not to say willing, hands will be ever ready to prove its stirring strains. The cabins around show accommodation for 32 passengers; twelve cabins being fitted up, each for two gentlemen—or one gentleman with friend—who will have a sofa to fight about, and a nice saloon in the bow supplying berths for eight ladies. The accommodation for second class passengers is also in a house on deck, towards the stern, and very fine the cabins are. There is a clear airy saloon and twenty-eight second class passengers can be carried. Such is the accommodation on board the Egitto. We need only add that the bill of fare—that universal scapegoat—promises well; and last, though not least for the comfort of non-linguists, that the Egitto is commanded by Signor Crocco, an experienced captain, who converses in English and French as well as Italian. As to this voyage of the Egitto, she left Genoa on the 23rd ultimo, at night, arrived at Suez on the 4th instant, reached Aden on the 10th, left that port late on the same night, and arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening —doing the whole passage from Genoa in twenty-five days, with stoppages at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez and Aden. In order to escape the burst of the monsoon the Egitto will have every despatch, and will, it is expected, probably sail a few days before the time advertised, that is on or about the 28th instant instead of on the 31st instant. The Egitto is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay.

The next steamer of this Company coming out will be the India—2,000 tons, newly built in Newcastle on the Tyne. According to present arrangement she is to leave Genoa on the 29th instant, and will consequently be due on or about the 23rd June. She is the first of the four new steamers now in course of construction in England, and suited for passenger traffic by the Suez Canal.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The second annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Association was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the annual report. There was only a thin attendance: Mr. Venayekrao Jugonathjee Sunkersett, one of the vice-presidents of the association, occupied the chair.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said—Gentlemen, you have been invited this day to receive an account of the operations of the Bombay Association during the second year. The delay that has taken place in presenting the report is accounted for by the fact that our secretary and managing committee have for some time past been busily engaged in concentrating their efforts with a view to make a strong representation to Her Majesty's Government against the mismanagement of the financial affairs of this country and the imposition and enhancement of heavy and objectionable taxes on the people, for no other purpose than that of meeting large deficits created by excessive and, in several cases, wasteful expenditure. You will observe from the report that the managing committee have endeavoured to discharge their trust to the best of their judgment and ability. They have petitioned the Supreme Legislative Council on the subject of the Native Marriage Bill, and have presented three memorials against the Bombay Cotton Bill, of which two were addressed to the local legislature, and one to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. They also made representations to the Government of Bombay on important subjects affecting the interests of the people of this presidency. Gentlemen, you will be glad to learn that the usefulness of the Association is appreciated and recognized by the public as well as the Government authorities, by whom it has been referred to and consulted on several important subjects. You will further be gratified to learn from report that several respectable native Chiefs have been pleased to bestow handsome donations to the Association in aid of the patriotic cause it has espoused. These encouragements will, I trust, stimulate the managing committee to greater exertion in promotion of the object for which the Association has been established. I need scarcely say I shall rejoice at the success of the efforts of our Association to induce the Government authorities to remedy the grievances of the people and improve their condition. It will be my duty to contribute my humble quota towards "a consummation so devoutly to be wished for." (Applause.) I now call upon the secretary to read the second annual report of the committee of management.

The Secretary, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee then read the annual report of the committee, which was as follows :—

To the President and Members of the Bombay Association.

Gentlemen,—Your committee beg to submit an account of the operations of the Association during the second year.

The first subject which engaged the attention of your committee, was the Native Marriage Bill, which was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine, entitled "A Bill to legalize Marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion." The object of this bill is to give validity to every marriage performed by a native of India, "not professing the Christian, and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Budhist, Parsee, or Jewish religion." It authorizes people of different creeds to dispense with the forms and ceremonies enjoined by their religious usages having the force of law. The publication of the proposed law having produced considerable dissatisfaction and alarm amongst the native community of Bombay, your committee prepared a memorial, setting forth objections which they considered it their duty to urge on behalf of the Bombay Association, and soliciting the Legislature to restrict the operation of the proposed bill to the sect or sects (to be clearly defined) who required to be relieved from the disabilities described in the preamble and to refrain from applying it promiscuously to the professors of various creeds, who are averse to the innovation proposed to be made on their time-honoured laws and usages, with which they are fully content and satisfied. The memorial was carefully considered and discussed at two special meetings of the members of the Association held on the 30th January and 1st February 1869, and was adopted and transmitted to its destination. It is annexed to this report and forms appendix A. Numerous natives of Bengal and other parts of India, and orthodox members of the Hindoo and Parsee communities of Bombay, have also remonstrated against the enactment of the bill in the objectionable form in which it was introduced. The select committee, to which the measure was referred so far back as the 27th November 1868, have not yet been able to make their report. Several members of Council have recorded their protests against the enactment of this obnoxious bill. This measure, having met with general opposition and dissatisfaction, has not progressed through its subsequent stages, and appears to have been abandoned for the present.

The Government of Bombay having appointed a Commission, composed exclusively of Europeans, to enquire into the cause of the accident at the Bore Ghaut Reversing Station, which was attended with a fearful loss of human life, and to report on the best means of preventing such disasters in future, your committee considered it desirable to suggest the advisability of nominating one or more native members who would be able to render valuable aid to the Commission in prosecuting the enquiry. Your committee are happy to say the Government of Bombay adopted the suggestion, and associated a highly intelligent native gentleman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with the Commission.

Your committee having been given to understand that it was proposed to destroy a considerable portion of the Peishwa's Duftur, made a representation in April last year, soliciting the Bombay Government not to sanction the destruction of records, which might prove useful for reference and possess considerable historical interest, and suggested that if the records could not be conveniently preserved in the place where they were deposited, they might be transferred to the Bombay University, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Native General Library, or some other suitable place where they might be available for reference to philologists, antiquarians, historians, and such of the public as might be desirous of exploring them. In reply to this representation your committee received a communication from Government, forwarding a copy of the correspondence that had taken place with the Alienation Settlement Officer in charge of the Dufter, stating that the papers proposed to be destroyed had undergone three or four examinations, in which nothing valuable was found in them, and intimating that it was proposed that the destruction of useless records and tattered undecipherable papers should take place under the personal superintendence of a responsible native officer.

In May last your committee made a representation to the Government of Bombay, expressing their gratification at the concession of the important principle of representation then proposed to be introduced in regard to the election of an inamdar by the holders of alienated villages situated in the talookas and districts to serve on each of the committees proposed to be appointed for the purpose of administering the funds raised under Act III. of 1869 for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement in this presidency. Your committee also suggested the advisability of extending the same principle and appointing proprietors or holders of land in the talookas and districts elected by the landholders instead of their being nominated by the Collector and Revenue Commissioner as proposed by Government. In support of this recommendation your committee urged that the non-official members of the Local Funds Committee, who may owe their appointment to the Collector or Revenue Commissioner, might not feel themselves at liberty to act independently in all questions that come up before the committee, and that it would therefore be expedient to make their appointment depend on election instead of selection. Such a step was calculated to produce beneficial consequences by inducing the people to take an interest in the management of their local affairs. The committee are sorry they have not yet been favoured by Government with a reply to the representation just referred to.

In June last Government communicated to your committee correspondence from the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, forwarding a letter from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, and, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1,065, dated 30th April 1869, recommending that the subject of compulsory vaccination in Bombay may be reconsidered by your committee, and that Dr. Pinkerton may be permitted to meet your committee and explain to them matters connected with the prophylactic which they may not be fully aware of, and which may tend to alter the views which they entertained. Government having authorized Dr. Pinkerton to place himself in communication with your committee on the subject of that correspondence, your committee had a personal conference with that gentleman. After having taken this important matter into their most careful consideration, in conjunction with the statistical information furnished by Dr. Pinkerton, your committee saw the necessity of modifying their opinion to some extent and came to the conclusion, which they communicated to Government, that it was desirable to make vaccination compulsory in the town and island of Bombay. At the same time your committee, acting in the spirit of their previous resolution, being fully alive to the probable evil consequences of a compulsory law, recommended that in framing a bill for carrying out this object due care should be taken to protect the people against annoyance or extortion, and against the infliction of hardship or oppression. A few days afterwards the committee received an elaborate letter from Dr. Lumsdain, the energetic Acting Health Officer of the Municipality, containing valuable statistical information showing the necessity and advantages of compulsory vaccination, which confirmed the propriety of the resolution which your committee had arrived at.

In August last your committee addressed Government on the subject of the exceedingly heavy rate of interest, amounting to no less than 95 per cent. per annum, charged by Government on overdue instalments of revenue payable by the ryots throughout the presidency. Your committee represented the oppressive nature of the charge, and solicited Government to reduce it to 12 per cent. with a view to lighten the burden, the cultivators in many cases being unable to pay even the heavy amount of assessment charged on their lands. In October following, your committee received a resolution recorded by Government, in which Government, though admitting that the said rule "has been allowed to press with undue severity on the ryots," have not thought proper to make any reduction in the exorbitant charge for interest levied in such cases. Your committee annex in appendix B. the correspondence that has taken place on this subject. The concession which Government have been pleased to make (for which, as far as it goes, the committee are thankful) in mitigation of the evil complained of, is confined to giving notice to the defaulter (for which a fee of one rupee is to be charged) ten days after default, calling upon him to pay the full amount of the instalment and fee within twenty days, and in case of default interest will continue to be charged at the same enormous rate as heretofore, and if the full amount be not paid with such interest and fee within a further period of thirty days, then the right of occupancy is to be sold by public auction. Your committee are not satisfied with the reason alleged for declining to reduce such a high rate of interest, viz., that it is levied as a fine to secure punctuality in payment. Your committee cannot see the justice or expediency of imposing a heavy penalty in addition to the power which Government possesses of enforcing payment of the revenue by selling the defaulter's right of occupancy of the land immediately after the expiration of the time mentioned in the month's notice above referred to.

In July last your committee received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways, transmitting an extract from circular from the Government of India, dated 24th March 1869, on the subject of "the provision of carriages or compartments for the separate and special use of the native females of the upper classes of society desiring to travel by railway," and requesting the Association to ascertain the feelings and wishes on this subject of the principal Parsee, Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay connected with the Association, and to procure and forward a memorandum, containing their separate views on the subject, for submission to the Government of India. Your committee gladly complied with these wishes and transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor the views and sentiments of the principal members belonging to different sects. In these communications the members suggested the expediency of providing separate carriages or compartments of the first and second class, fitted up with water-closets for the exclusive use of native ladies, and recommended that suitable and separate waiting room accommodation and conveniences should also be provided for them at all the principal stations. In September last year your committee received the following resolution, recorded by the Government of Bombay on the subject in question :—

"Orders should be issued for having in all second-class carriages a compartment that is provided with a water-closet and with a supply of water. This compartment should be completely separated from the remainder of the carriage, and it should be reserved for native ladies who are travelling second-class and who may express a desire to occupy it, provided that if not required for females, it may be otherwise utilized."

In July last your committee addressed a petition to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations on the subject of Bill No. 4 of 1869 "for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay," as amended by the Select Committee of the Council. In this document, which is annexed in appendix C. your committee, whilst objecting to the principle of the bill, represented that the working of (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863, which was proposed to be re-enacted with some modifications, had in many cases been productive of oppression and injustice. In proof of this assertion your committee cited cases from the records of the High Court, showing that innocent persons had been prosecuted, convicted, and punished with fine and imprisonment, and that in several cases in which the High Court was asked to interfere in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, the convictions were quashed and reversed, but that the redress came too late to be of any practical benefit to the victims who had undergone the whole term of imprisonment awarded to them by the time the High Court annulled the sentences. In other cases respectable merchants were subjected to the ignominy of being prosecuted, detained and fined, and their cotton seized and confiscated without just grounds. Your committee, therefore, solicited the local Council to make the provisions of the bill less stringent by omitting the punishment of imprisonment, and thereby providing a necessary safeguard against innocent persons being victimized and being made to suffer the hardship and indignity of incarceration in a criminal jail for acts for which they are not responsible, or for transactions which are not criminal. The honourable Council did not proceed with the bill until the 24th September last, when it was read a second time against the most determined opposition on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, a member of the Government and lately a Judge of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. White, Advocate General, and two of the native members, the Hon'ble Messrs. Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who in vain remonstrated against the passing of that objectionable measure. The determination shown by His Excellency the Governor, backed by a small majority of his Council, to enact that highly objectionable measure, produced widespread dissatisfaction amongst the native community as well as the European merchants of Bombay. At the request of the principal native inhabitants, your committee convened a public meeting of the members of the Association, merchants engaged in the cotton trade, and the native inhabitants in the Town Hall on the 15th October last. On this occasion there was a large gathering of the members of the Association, merchants, brokers engaged in the cotton trade, and the principal members of the Hindoo and Parsee communities. The petition, prepared by your committee with the assistance of their secretary, was submitted to the meeting, by whom it was unanimously adopted. It was immediately transmitted to the Council of His Excellency the Governor. The proceedings of this meeting, together with the petition, were published in pamphlet form, and were extensively circulated in this country on behalf of the Association. Your committee regret to have to state that the representation just referred to produced no effect, and although the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker and the Hon'ble Messrs. Munguldass Nathoobhoy and Byramjee Jejeebhoy urged the Council to pay due consideration to the remonstrances of the people, yet the bill was read a third time and passed on the 21st October last.

Your committee, though sadly disappointed in their hope of getting adequate redress from the Bombay Council, lost no time in appealing to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India against the passing of the Bombay Cotton Bill, which, in its practical application, is calculated to prove injurious to the interests of trade and oppressive to the people. On the 31st October last your committee addressed a memorial to the supreme head of the Government of India, soliciting his Lordship to withhold his sanction to the bill on the following grounds :—First, because the bill is objectionable in principle, and there is no necessity for having recourse to special legislation, and compromising the broad principles of criminal law, political economy, and free trade. Second, because it is unnecessary. Third, because it sanctions vexatious interference with persons engaged in the production and export of an important article of commerce. Fourth, because such a rigorous law is apt to be converted into an engine of extortion and tyranny which would produce discontent and alarm amongst the people and injure the trade. Fifth, because it was doubtful if the penal clauses could be enforced against European offenders. Sixth, because the bill was passed with undue haste, and sufficient opportunity was not given to the people to express their views regarding the new restrictions and penalties which were introduced into the bill when it was considered in detail only a few days before it was passed. The memorial is annexed to this report in appendix D.

Your committee were not alone in protesting against the passing of the Bombay Cotton Bill. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, as representing European mercantile interests in this country, memorialized the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to withhold his assent from the bill, on the ground that "Special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds is unnecessary and injurious to the general interests of the cotton trade." The native merchants of Bombay, engaged in the cotton trade, also addressed a respectful memorial, soliciting the Viceroy to refrain from giving his assent to that bill, which, they apprehended, would hamper trade and subject the people to annoyance and oppression.

At the request of your committee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, honorary and corresponding member of the Bombay Association, embraced the earliest opportunity to bring the subject of the Bombay Cotton Bill to the notice of the authorities and the public in England. He read an admirable paper before the East India Association, printed copies of which he sent to East India merchants and to the commercial associations of England, and boldly challenged them to come forward and justify the bill if they could venture to uphold it. At the meeting of the East India Association, which was held in London on the 21st December last to discuss the subject of Mr. Dadabhoy's paper, no one came forward to defend the Bombay Cotton Bill, except Mr. Hewett, brother of an inspector employed in the Cotton Frauds Department. All the gentlemen present at the meeting condemned the bill. Mr. Dorington, an extensive manufacturer connected with the well-known firm of G. Fraser, Sons and Co., and a member of the committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who was unable to attend the meeting, wrote to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee as follows :—"I think you fairly show that there was no special necessity for the passing of the Cotton Frauds Bill. No demand for such legislation having been expressed from Liverpool, nor from Manchester, whence it would naturally have been expressed, had such a grievance existed as it may be presumed this bill was intended to remedy. Also, that the effect will rather be to discourage than to encourage cotton cultivation in India; and this would be a great calamity. The provisions of the bill you also show to be tyrannical, oppressive, contradictory, and practically unworkable. Penal legislation specially directed to any one trade is, in my opinion, almost indefensible under any circumstances; it is simply ridiculous when applied to one of the greatest interest and of the greatest growth of any in India with a future the extent of which who can estimate? The bill ought to be forthwith repealed and the seeking of redress, where any may be wanting, remitted to the ordinary tribunals and the general laws of the country."

Messrs. Whittaker, Whitehead & Co., a well-known firm of cotton brokers in Liverpool, wrote thus :—"In the general views you express with regard to the Act passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay in October last, we cordially concur. It is difficult to understand the principle upon which one branch of trade is singled out for special legislation, and as you clearly show in its working the Act as it now stands, would be attended with glaring inconsistencies. The consumer here is well protected from the injurious effects of adulteration, &c. A reference to the printed rules of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association will show that rules 45 to 47 are specially formed to protect spinners from loss by these frauds."

Mr. William Taylor, late Commissioner of Patna, wrote as follows :—"I have read your paper attentively, and must say I cannot see any good or sufficient case is made out to justify special legislation; but my greatest objection to the Act is, that it will require, in the carrying out, the incessant intervention of corrupt, or at least corruptible subordinates, and thus be perverted into an engine of oppression and tyranny."

Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam, a member of the Supreme Legislative Council of Lord Canning, and formerly chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, wrote :—"The Act, especially the penal clauses, was not only uncalled-for, but would act oppressively and injuriously upon the cotton growers of the presidency."

The Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in their memorial to the Secretary of State condemn the Act in the following terms :—"That if carried into effect it would, in the opinion of your memorialists, interfere with the free cultivation of cotton by the imposition of serious penalties for offences, many of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to define, and in other respects would introduce vexatious impediments to the transit of cotton to the ports of shipment." These representatives of commercial interests in Lancashire therefore pray that "the Government at home will refuse their sanction to a measure, the provisions of which are exceptionally severe and coercive."

The Cotton Supply Association have also petitioned the same high authority against this objectionable measure.

It is a noteworthy fact that the influential bodies, at whose request the Bombay Cotton Bill was said to have been introduced and pushed through the local Council with undue haste, have one and all repudiated and condemned it in unmistakeable terms.

Thus public opinion in this country, as well as England, is unanimous against the enactment of the Bombay Cotton Bill.

Your committee rejoice to find that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has not yet thought proper to give his assent to the bill, although a period of more than six months has elapsed since that measure was passed by the local Legislature. Your committee will be glad to find that their efforts in opposing the enactment of this oppressive law have been successful.

In connection with this subject your committee have communicated to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee their warmest thanks on behalf of the Association for the promptitude and ability with which he represented to the authorities and the public in England the objectionable provisions of the Bombay Cotton Act.

Your committee congratulate the Association on the fact that the usefulness of this organized body is appreciated not only by their countrymen, but also by Government, who have, on several occasions, consulted your committee on matters of public importance. During the past year there has been an accession of fifty-eight members and subscribers who have joined the Association. Recently their Highnesses the Rao of Kutch and the Nawab of Joonaghur have been pleased to present handsome donations of rupees one thousand each, and His Highness the Raj of Drangdra, a chief of Kattywar, has also presented Rupees two hundred and fifty in aid of the cause espoused by the Association. The thanks of the Association are due to their Highnesses for the patronage which they have extended to the Association.

The accounts of the receipts and disbursements made up to 31st December 1869 and audited by Hurrychund Sudashewjee, Esq., are submitted herewith. The receipts were Rs. 6,305 on account of annual subscriptions, and Rs. 5,278 on account of donations. The particulars are annexed in appendix E. There was a balance of Rs. 889-13-6 with the New Bank of Bombay on the 1st January 1869. The total amount on the credit side was Rs. 12,472-13-6. Deducting the disbursements for the year, amounting to Rs. 6,927-11-4, the balance in favour of the Bombay Association on the 1st January last was Rs. 5,545-2-2. The following is a summary of the expenses :—

Office rent	660	0	0
Establishment	4,884	0	0
Amount paid for advertisements and printing proceedings, memorials, circulars, &c.	485	9	4
Amount paid for Overland Summaries, newspapers, books, and pamphlets	617	11	0
Stationery, postage and bill stamps	164	2	0
Engrossing, copying, and miscellaneous charges	116	5	0
Total Rupees...	6,927	11	4

A list of the members of the Association qualified to vote at general meetings, together with a list of donors and subscribers entitled to copies of the publications of the Association, are annexed in appendix F.

MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY,
President.

Bombay, 10th May 1870.

Mr. Carsetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, moved—"That the report just read be adopted and that it be printed and circulated amongst the members, subscribers and friends of the Bombay Association."

Mr. Junardhun S. Gadgil seconded, and in doing so referred to the number and importance of the subjects which had been considered during the past year. The committee had tried to do its work in as quiet a manner as possible, but, at same time, had never hesitated to come before the public whenever it was necessary to do so, as in the case of the memorial with regard to the Cotton Frauds Bill.

The motion was then passed.

It was next proposed by Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, seconded by Mr. Pursotumdass Mohundass, and unanimously agreed—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the president, vice presidents and the other members of the managing committee for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the affairs of the association during the second year."

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakil, then said—Gentlemen, as a member of the managing committee and on its behalf, I beg to return our thanks for the approbation which you have been pleased to express in regard to our labours for the past year. The resolution which has just been carried will act as a spur to our exertions in the current year. Though many of us are engaged in the active pursuits of life, we have devoted no small portion of our time in the discharge of the duties which devolve on us as members of the committee. As you must have perceived from the report just read they are of a multifarious description. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the number of memorials and representations which we submitted to the constituted authorities in India and in England are indices to the actual amount of our labours. From the commencement our principle has been, never to go up to Government unless, and until, we got a solid substratum of facts. The collection of the necessary materials entails on us, and especially on our energetic secretary, a vast amount of labour and research. No doubt at times there is an appearance of delay and inopportuneness. It is the delay, however, not of laziness or lack of inclination, but results from the great care employed and the desire to impart thoroughness to our proceedings. The delay is therefore amply compensated for in the fulness of materials and the lucidity with which our representations are drawn up. Every candid and impartial observer of our operations must have been struck with the sober and earnest tone of truth pervading the numerous documents which have been prepared by us. We err on the side of moderation, being satisfied that "strong representations" defeat their own objects. There is one point to which I may be permitted to allude. There was complaint at one time that the Bombay Association remonstrated only against such measures as by any possibility might prove detrimental to the interests of the richer classes, that in fact it was a quasi-aristocratic institution. Such a charge at the present day would be both unjust and ungenerous. Take our representation to the local Government against the usurious rate of interest levied from the occupants of land for overdue instalments of assessment. True it is that success has not attended our efforts, but we mean to persevere. Or, again, see the anxiety we evinced on behalf of the poorer classes when it was proposed to have a compulsory law of vaccination. Unlike several political bodies our Association is not organized to espouse sectarian interests. We advocate measures if they tend to promote the welfare of the majority of our countrymen, and we oppose them if they are likely to prove detrimental to them. And this is the real arcanum of our success. We consider the interests of the Government and those of the subject population as identical. It is in this view and in this alone that we feel compelled at times to adopt a tone of respectful remonstrance in the full assurance that our meaning could not be misunderstood.

Mr. Kursondass Mahadowdass then moved, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung seconded, and it was agreed—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the managing committee of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for allowing the use of their hall for holding this meeting."

On the motion of Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, seconded by Govind Gungdhur, the thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair. The proceedings then terminated.

RAILWAY TO MADRAS.

[WANT OF] PROGRESS IN THE WORKS.

From Captain White, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways,—dated Sholapore, the 28th March 1870.

I have the honour to inform you, that in company with the Chief Engineer, Mr. Manning, I inspected the Caugnee Viaduct on contract No. 19, and on returning lorried over contract No. 18 to inspect the progress of the unfinished works on that contract.

Caugnee Viaduct.—The foundations of the last pier are now in, and the piles are being driven to commence work on the abutment. The masonry of the abutment cannot, as you are aware, be put in hand until the coffer dam is complete; and the short supply of timber has, I understand, been the cause of the slow progress of this part of the work. I should think the abutment foundations would not be got in before the first week in May.

Of the five piers required for the 6-60 spans, No. 1 is completed, No. 2 is within 15 feet of the top, No. 3 within 25 feet, No. 4 within 45 feet, and No. 5 is just founded; the masonry of these spans may, perhaps, be completed by the end of June. Regarding the bed blocks of the girders of the 74 feet spans, at the time of our inspection there were 50 on the ground; others, I understood, are coming in, altogether 136 blocks are required. Before hoisting these blocks it is necessary to chisel out the required slope for the last tie-rod of the girder. There were only nine men at this work when we were on the ground, and each chisel draft takes three days to finish. It is therefore probable that unless the contractor hoists the bed blocks wherever Mr. Lindsley, who is in charge of the girder work, may require them, there will be both delay in erecting the girders and unnecessary expense caused by having to lift and traverse the girders laterally instead of putting them together at once upon the bed block.

My impression is that the contractors have no intention of hurrying themselves or assisting in any way towards the early completion of the girder work of the Caugnee Viaduct, the Company might gain a little time if they took the work into their own hands; but as the contract time will be up in three months, I doubt very much whether this gain would be worth the difficulties that would hereafter arise from the Company keeping their contract. Moreover the contractors themselves might certainly endeavour to prevent any one else entering on the contract until their time was up. I advise that the bed block work be left in the contractors' hands. Mr. Manning has ordered Mr. Lindsley to assist the contractors with lifting tackle, and they may, perhaps, push on the work in a more satisfactory manner. Mr. Lindsley will, I know, make the best arrangements for lifting and putting together the girders (which work is now in progress), so that, if impeded by the contractors, he will be able to work on during the monsoon. If the contract there is taken out of the contractors' hands on the 30th June, the Company would, I should think, stand in a much better position in a Court of law than if they had forcibly entered on the work which is now progressing so slowly.

The diversion across the Caugnee will be accepted in a few days.

Shahbad Viaduct.—The masonry pier of this work is ready to receive the bed block for the girder standard; the piles of the two other piers are being screwed and would, I should think, be completed by the time the masonry of No. 1 abutment, which is now a few feet above ground level, is finished. There has been some delay caused by the walling of the old coffer dam being in the way of the screwing of No. 2 iron pier, but there is every probability that the whole work will be completed by the first week in May.

I am informed by Mr. Manning that the permanent way is laid up to the 29th mile. Between the 29th and 52nd mile there are only the Yedagherry Bridge and the 9-20 feet bridge at 39 miles 40 chains incomplete, the latter work will be finished shortly; but the arrangements of the contractors for getting in the foundations of the Yedagherry Bridge are still most unsatisfactory.

From the 54th mile to the Kistna there are only four small bridges, and the bridge of 14-15 feet spans at the 64th mile. Mr. Manning is informed that the latter work will be complete by the middle of May.

Endorsed by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay,—dated Bombay Castle, the 1st April 1870.

Submitted for orders.

The progress at the Caugnee Bridge continues most unsatisfactory, and unless the agent can ensure better progress either by forcing the contractors to put on more men, or by doing part of the work with his own men, the bridge will not be finished before the monsoon sets in, and the opening of the line will be delayed for another six months. The failure to take any steps to proceed with the foundations of the Yedagherry Bridge is most discreditable to the contractors.

I will report to you shortly on contract No. 18.

From the Government of Bombay, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, London,—dated Bombay Castle, the 29th April 1870.

In continuation of our despatch No. 3, dated 17th January, we regret to have to state that the progress of the works between Goolburga and Raichore, on the South-East extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, let to Mr. Bray, is still most unsatisfactory.

2. The opening of this section of the railway, as far south as the Krishna River, depends on the bridges over the Caugnee and Yedagherry Rivers. On the former a little work has been done, and the bridge may be finished by the end of June next; but far greater exertions must be made than the contractors' agent has up to the present shown a disposition to make. To the Yedagherry Bridge nothing has been done. The bridge is not a large one, twelve girder openings of 30 feet each, but the foundations are difficult to get in, and of these seven have not been commenced. The work has, in fact, been at a stand for nearly two years for want of adequate pump-power to keep the water down. We attach a copy of a resolution we have lately passed in regard to these works. But we entertain little hope of better progress being made until the contract with Mr. Bray is closed, or he is induced to send out a new agent, with instructions to spare no effort to complete the works as far south as the Krishna River by the end of the monsoon.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Dated Bombay Castle, the 8th April 1870.

Resolution.—Government regret to observe from this report that the works at the Caugnee River are progressing most unsatisfactorily, and that at the Yedagherry Bridge nothing has been done towards getting in the foundations. These two works are the key to opening the railway to the Kistna River. If they are not completed before the setting in of the monsoon, plate-laying will have to be stopped for some months, and the completion of the railway will be indefinitely retarded. Government cannot permit the establishment of through communication with Madras to be delayed by Mr. Bray's agent, and they look to the Agent and Deputy Chief Engineer of the Company to see that the two works above referred to are finished by the 30th of June 1870. These two officers can make what arrangements they deem best, and Government will be prepared, if necessary, to authorize the two works being taken out of Mr. Bray's hands at once. These proceedings should be reported to the Secretary of State.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—dated 19th April 1870.

In reply to your letter No. 581R of the 1st instant, I am directed to forward copy of a despatch from this Government, to the Secretary of State, and a resolution No. 523, dated the 8th idem, passed on a report from Captain White, Deputy Consulting Engineer.

2. The progress made with the works continues to be most unsatisfactory. But the engineers of the Company still express themselves hopefully of the prospect of completing the Caugnee Bridge before the monsoon sets in. A diversion has lately been put in across this river, and as rails are laid on for 14 miles beyond, permanent way materials, of which there is a large stock at Goolburga, will be carried forward for laying down during the monsoon. If a good quantity can be delivered before the monsoon sets in, and if the Yedagherry Bridge foundations can be got in, communication to the Krishna may be established by the close of the monsoon. Beyond that river the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have only fourteen miles of line.

From Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway,—dated Simla, the 4th May 1870.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 877 and 923, dated 29th March and 12th April 1870, on the progress of the works on the extension of the North-West line of the Madras Railway.

2. As recently intimated in my letter No. 583R of the 1st April 1870, the Governor General in Council continues to attach the utmost importance to the connection by rail of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay at the earliest possible moment, even though the junction be at first effected imperfectly with breaks at the Krishna and Toongabuddra Rivers. In this view I am directed to request that measures may be adopted to expedite the masonry works on District XX, and that the question of getting across the Toongabuddra by the close of the calendar year, either by means of the bridge or in some other way, may be taken into consideration. At present all idea of opening the line to Raichore before April or May 1871 seems to be given up, but the Governor General in Council would be much disappointed if the opening were postponed so long.

If all the measures now before Parliament should pass, the following will be the result :—A man will be able to marry his deceased wife's sister, but will not acquire her property, which will remain her own; his children will, if he pleases, be educated by the State. He may shoot pheasants and partridges at any time of the year without regard to his game laws, which will no longer exist. He will be able to go to a University without swearing to the thirty-nine Articles. If a lord spiritual, he will be "relieved from attendance in Parliament;" if an habitual drunkard, he will be taken care of and "managed;" if a homeless pauper, will be placed under the "protection, regulation, and management of the police;" if a solicitor or attorney, he will be remunerated under an amended system; if a foreigner, he will be able to hold real property in fee; if a consul, he will find himself under the Board of Trade instead of the Foreign Office; if a dealer in fermented liquors, he will get a license under improved conditions; or if the younger son of an intestate father, a share of the paternal real estate. If a revenue officer, he will possess equally full political rights with other people. If a clergyman, he will be eligible for election as a member of Parliament; and when he has been sent thither, which will be through the machinery of the ballot, he will receive a salary for his share in legislation. His rating are or will be larger, and his taxes less; and when, overcome by all these changes, he sinks into an early grave, he will be interred under a new and improved Burial Act.

FUEL FOR RAILWAYS.

The Consulting Engineer for Railways has brought to the notice of Government the very great difficulties and disadvantages under which the railways in this (Madras) Presidency are placed by reason of the non-existence, or rather the non-discovery, of coalfields in Southern India. These difficulties and disadvantages, he observes, have hitherto been in some measure obviated by the use of firewood, which has within the last few years been largely employed for locomotive purposes; but it is most improbable that the ever-increasing wants of the railways in this Presidency can long be supplied from this source. The available tracts of natural forests are few in number; those in the immediate neighbourhood of the lines of railway are already denuded, while the difficulties in the way of artificial production on a large scale, whether by the agency of the State or of private individuals, seem to be insuperable. Under these circumstances Major Shaw Stewart's attention has been directed to the recent discovery, at Midnapore, of a seam of good coal, 13 feet in thickness at a depth of 121 feet below the surface, and from the newspaper reports it would appear that the seam of coal under has a thick superficial deposit of laterite, and that all the lower rocks which crop up in the neighbourhood from beneath the laterite are of a crystaline formation, much older than the coal-bearing deposits. As, therefore, in this presidency, there are vast tracts of country in which the geological formation of the surface agrees with the above description, he sees no reason why the discovery of coal here should be a more improbable event than at Midnapore; and hence Major Stewart recommends that the Government of India may be moved to offer a reward of £20,000 to any person who may satisfactorily prove the existence in India of a bed of workable coal within certain geographical limits, say to the south of the 17th parallel of latitude.

The local Government, though unable to share in the hopeful anticipations of the Consulting Engineer, are notwithstanding of opinion that measures should be adopted for a more complete geological inspection of this presidency than has yet been made, and have therefore recommended the above proposal for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, but think that the reward might be fixed at £5,000.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Indus Valley Railway is, as most of our readers will be aware, one of the many lines included in the system of railway communication which received last year the sanction of the Secretary of State for their being carried out under the direct supervision of Government; and, in November last, as a first step towards giving effect to that sanction, orders were issued for the preliminary surveys of the upper section, between Mooltan and Sukkur, a distance of 300 miles, under Colonel J. McLeod Innes and Mr. Nethersole. For one-half of this section, that is for a length of 150 miles the necessary surveys, trial lines and cross-sections have been completed, and the course of the line has been selected and marked out. Some years ago, Mr. Brunton, of the Scinde Railway, drew up a project for the Indus Valley line, proposing to run it direct from Mooltan across the Barr to Bahawulpore, and thence, by the edge of the desert and the town of Ahmedpore, to Khanpore, opposite Mithunkote. The line adopted by Government agrees with Mr. Brunton's, inasmuch as it also starts at Mooltan, crosses the Sutlej at Bahawulpore, and passes by Khanpore; but in other respects, that is, in the route between those points, the two lines differ materially. Instead of passing through the desert and similar profitless country, as Mr. Brunton's line would do, the course adopted by Government traverses the cultivated tracts and taps all the local markets, without, at the same time, leading to any addition to the length of the line to be constructed. Its course is this. At starting it utilizes some seven miles of the existing extension to Shereshah, of the Mooltan railway; it then leaves it, and runs direct for the important market town of Shoojabad, from which it bends across to the site of the passage of the Sutlej at Bahawulpore. Thence, instead of striking into the desert, it proceeds along the higher levels of the low land, richly cultivated with cereals, until it arrives half way between the important towns of Ahmedpore and Ootch. From this point it bends slightly to Khanpore, following a watershed, having on its right the rice lands stretching away to the river, and on its left an old bed of the Sutlej which separates it from the desert. There are no engineering difficulties whatever along this route, excepting of course the passage of the Sutlej. Even there, the site seems in every way favourable for a bridge, and the constant and increasing experience now being gained in dealing with these rivers should facilitate its construction. The country through which the line passes, far from being the bleak and desert tract generally supposed, is well peopled and covered with trees and cultivation, being thickly intersected by canals, which are being rapidly developed and extended by Major Minchin, the Political Agent; and the people to whose numbers large additions are being made by immigration from Rajpootana, are awaiting with some anxiety the carrying out of this projected line and preparing to erect new towns and villages in its neighbourhood. It is to be hoped that the surveys that have been carried out will enable sufficiently complete designs and estimates to be prepared this summer, to admit of the Secretary of State giving his sanction to the prosecution of the work during the next cold weather.

Before then, however, one important question in connection with the project will have to be discussed and determined—the question of the width of gauge. Colonel Innes and Mr. Nethersole are, we believe, quite in accord in thinking that the narrow gauge should be adopted. Indeed, we have heard a professional opinion expressed, that not only the Lahore and Kurrachee, but the Peshawur line, should be constructed on that principle; leaving Lahore as the terminus of the narrow and junction of the broad gauge. The cost of narrowing any necessary portion of existing line would in itself be trifling, it is urged; and the heavier item of rolling stock would prove a less consideration than under ordinary circumstances, from the fact that what is in use on the Mooltan branch could be absorbed by the parent, the Delhi line; whilst the stock on the Scinde line already stands in need of wholesale renewal. Colonel Innes and his staff may be honestly congratulated on the amount of work disposed of in a comparatively short time; for, commencing only in January, they have done all, and more than they were originally expected to do, if commencing in November. —*Pioneer*, May 17.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, &c.

	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Total advanced.	Amount repaid to Government.	Amount of Interest received or credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67.						
Port Canning Municipality (for improvement of Port) (1)	4,50,000	Nil for 5 years	3,00,000 0 0	......	......	......
Back Bay Reclamation Company (2)	...	8	13,84,139 6 8	......	......	......
Vehar Water Works (3)	...	4	37,91,175 0 4	......	1,21,000 0 0	2,73,446 2 8
Elphinstone Circle Debt (4)	...	Nil	2,50,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	......	......
		Total...	56,75,314 7 0	21,000 0 0	1,21,000 0 0	......
1867-68.						
Port Canning Municipality (for improvement of Port)	...	...	4,00,000 0 0	......	......	......
Calcutta Municipality (for water supply) (5)	32,00,000	4*	21,00,000 0 0	......	23,331 8 3	......
Back Bay Reclamation Company	...	8	14,3[illegible],930 0 5	5,86,190 9 8	86,790 9 9	......
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (6)	...	5	10,00,000 0 0	......	......	......
Vehar Water Works	...	4	37,91,175 0 4	......	90,625 0 0	3,25,438 2 8
Elphinstone Circle Debt	...	Nil	2,29,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	......	......
		Total...	89,51,105 0 9	6,50,190 9 8	2,19,747 2 0	......
1868-69.						
Port Canning Municipality (for improvement of Port)	4,56,000	Nil for 5 years	4,56,000 0 0	......	......	......
Calcutta Municipality (for water supply)	52,00,000	4*	47,00,000 0 0	......	1,05,978 1 4	......‡
Kurrachee Municipality (for water supply) (7)	6,30,000	4*	......	......	......	......
Bombay Municipality (for payment of existing debts, repayable by instalments in 10 years) (8)	15,00,000	5	2,42,501 10 0	......	......	......
Madras Local Funds (for completion of East Coast Canals, at least Rs. 5,000 to be re-paid half-yearly (9)	2,00,000	5	......	......	......	......
Madras Municipality (for water supply) (10)	12,80,000	4*	......	......	......	......
Back Bay Reclamation Company	...	8	8,34,739 6 9	2,15,455 14 6	......†	......
Elphinstone Land and Press Company	...	5	10,00,000 0 0	......	......	......
Vehar Water Works	...	4	37,91,175 0 4	......	95,551 5 11	3,81,533 12 9
Elphinstone Circle Debt	...	Nil	1,75,000 0 0	52,276 0 0	......	......
		Total...	1,06,98,416 1 0	2,67,731 14 6	1,97,529 7 3	......

* 2 per cent. additional to be appropriated to form a sinking fund.
† Interest due up to 30th June 1869 received in 1869-70.
‡ Interest realized up to 31st December 1868; Interest to 31st March 1869 became due on 30th June 1869.

Date of Orders authorising the Loans :—

(1) 16th March 1866.
(2) 7th November 1866.
(3) 27th July 1865.
(4) 9th May 1863.
(5) 28th February 1867.
(6) 22nd January 1868.
(7) 25th March 1869.
(8) 31st March 1869.
(9) 5th July 1869.
(10) 27th February and 8th July 1869.

CABUL NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer, General Feramorz Khan, has quieted the mutinous troops at Tukhtapool and returned to Task-urghan with nine of the ringleaders under arrest. Sirdar Ishaq Khan, the Ameer's nephew, is still at Samarcand at the head of his cousin Abdool Rahman's adherents. Abdool Rahman himself is on his way, according to report, to St. Petersburgh. The contradictory nature of the above is, to say the best of it, very unsatisfactory. In our issue of the 10th May we stated that Abdool Rahman was hovering on the borders of Afghanistan with a large force, and now we stultify that statement by saying that he is on his way to the capital of Russia. This, however, is the fault of the news, and as we cannot be honest without also being contradictory, we give the reports as they successively reach us.—*Pioneer*, May 17.

MUSCAT.

The accounts from Muscat are re-assuring. Two months ago there was strong ground for fearing that collision must take place between the Wahabees and Azan bin Ghias. The Ameer of Nejd, with the unprovoked seizure of Beraymee present to his mind, had assembled a force, both by land and sea, to avenge the insult. The Sultan of Muscat, nothing loth, was beating up recruits in the Batineh, and the Sheik of Aboothabee, the strongest of the chiefs of the Littoral, was coquetting with both parties. By a masterly stroke Azan bin Ghias has succeeded in enlisting the support of the latter, and this alliance, coupled with a scarcity of water and grass along the line of march, and the fear lest his relatives might take advantage of a prolonged absence from Riadh to undermine his authority, has determined the Wahabee Ameer not to try his fortune on the field of battle for the present. According to the latest accounts he was retiring with his forces on his capital, whilst Azan bin Ghias had betaken himself to the southern provinces of Jaalan on a tour of inspection. Syud Toorkee, having plucked up his courage at last, has exchanged Bombay for Debaye, and has struck up a friendship with the chief of that place, and with the neighbouring chiefs of Shargah, Amulgavine, and Rasool Khyma. He would like to oust Azan bin Ghias, as the latter did Syud Salim, but he has no money. Without it he will find difficulty in raising an army. Syud Salim's condition is decidedly more desperate. He wanders about the Littoral with few followers, always saying that he is going to recover his kingdom, but never attempting to do it.—*Pioneer*, May 17.

LEAVE ON URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that furlough on urgent private affairs, with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of rank under section 11 of the rules published in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 1064, dated the 10th November 1868, may be granted as often as it is applied for: provided that the authority granting it is satisfied of the urgency which leads to the application, and that the applicant is not at the time eligible for ordinary furlough. There is no other limit to the granting of this species of leave.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to notify that the words "pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank" in the section above referred to, mean, in the case of a Staff Corps officer, the "out-of-India" rate of pay as shown below :—

	£	s.	d.	
General Officer	1	5	0	Per diem.
Brevet Col. and Lieut.-Col.	1	0	0	
Major	0	16	0	
Captain	0	10	6	
Lieutenant	0	6	6	

Gazette of India.

A RULING AS TO INDIAN SERVICE.

Appended is a letter from the Secretary of State for India :—

India Office; London, the 31st March 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—Your despatch No. 360, dated 18th October 1869, relates to a question which has been raised with especial reference to the case of Colonel F. P. Layard, whether periods of absence from India of officers on special duty are to be considered as full Indian service.

I have no objection to its being understood that, as a general rule, absence from India on special duty, such as that on which Colonel Layard is employed, shall count as "full Indian service." It will however be requisite that as in the case of officers who apply to count as service leave taken on sick certificate, each case should be separately and especially reported.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Argyll.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL'S PAY.

The following Military letter from the Secretary of State for India is officially published :—

India Office; London, the 31st March 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Lordship's letter dated the 8th of February, No. 33, respecting the rate of pay to be passed to a lieutenant-colonel of the Staff Corps who is in receipt of the colonel's allowance and residing in India.

I approve of your Lordship's suggestion that such officers, after having been brought down to the English scale of allowances, should be treated, in the matter of pay, as if they were in England, and that they should be permitted to draw the same aggregate pay and allowance as officers of infantry of the Indian army holding the rank of regimental colonel (25s. a day) with the colonel's allowance.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Argyll.

EXCHANGE BROKERS' RATES.

A contemporary adverted, a few days ago, to the fact that it was intended by the banks to reduce the rate of brokerage to be paid by them on Foreign Exchange, from one quarter to one-eighth per cent. from the 1st of July next. The announcement of this totally unlooked-for change in their rates of commission has produced amongst those occupied as Exchange brokers a feeling akin to consternation. It would seem difficult to defend so severe and extreme a measure as the one sought to be imposed, and we are accordingly glad to learn that it has found no favour beyond the small circle that initiated it. Since the date of the bank's advertisement, those interested in the proposed change have met and unanimously agreed upon a representation being made to the banks, asking for a reconsideration of this question, and as we understand this has been nearly unanimously backed up by the opinions of the merchants of Calcutta, sellers and buyers of bills alike, it is hoped that a continuance of the existing rate of brokerage may be arranged.

Looking at the matter without passion or prejudice, it seems to us that in a country like this, the services of bill brokers to bankers and merchants, truly and loyally rendered, are not overpaid at a quarter per cent. We deprecate cheap work which too often is but another name for inferior workmanship, and hold to the safe old maxim, that a labourer is worthy of his hire.—*Englishman*, May 16.

THE CASH BALANCES.

Appended is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of March last, contrasted with that of the previous years.

	Mar. 1868.	Mar. 1869.	Mar. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	1,23,09,790	70,87,560	2,07,94,308
Bengal	2,31,94,570	2,08,49,300	1,99,40,208
British Burmah	36,30,230	30,79,860	36,67,090
North-Western Provinces	1,52,86,4 0	1,05,15,840	1,57,86,570
Oudh	39,07,760	31,21,290	41,31,215
Punjab	1,02,05,150	93,83,790	1,66,78,689
Bombay	2,36,11,210	2,12,20,620	3,50,28,704
Central Provinces	36,86,180	43,38,75[illegible]	48,54,941
Madras	2,28,60,960	2,21,61,530	2,49,40,140
Total	11,29,92,330	10,17,58,040	13,68,20,909

THE CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, and of the amount of coin and bullion reserve and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 30th April 1870 :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,53,48,070	1,07,25,708	1,51,42,399	3,44,61,320
Madras	65,49,720	30,15,316	27,28,404	57,43,720
Bombay	4,12,48,810	1,86,78,709	1,37,52,961	3,99,87,670
Allahabad	34,25,930	28,29,509	11,03,291	39,32,800
Lahore	23,83,5[illegible]0	2[illegible],55,929	7,00,037	27,35,960
Calicut	7,19,780	6,72,391	1,00,059	7,72,450
Trichinopoly	4,13,250	10,52,651	1,00,059	11,52,710
Vizagapatam	3,12,440	2,27,741	1,00,059	3,27,800
Nagpore	23,38,050	18,16,598	5,47,902	23,[illegible]4,490
Kurrachee	20,23,670	27,82,824	5,00,106	32,82,930
Akola	17,07,960	17,09,230	......	17,09,230
Total	9,64,71,170	4,55,46,680	3,47,75,277	9,64,71,170

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INDIAN ITEMS.

On her way home Lady Mayo spent a few days at Rome, where she was "interviewed" by Archbishop Dr. Steins.

A letter to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated May 5th, states that the thanks of the Governor General in Council have been specially conveyed to Mr. J. C. Williams for his "very excellent and interesting report" on the Census of Oudh.

Major-General Fordyce, commanding the Umballa division, has been on a tour of inspection in the hills for the last fortnight. He has visited Subathoo and Dugshai, and was to put the Mountain Battery at Jutogh through their evolutions on Thursday last. From Simla he proposes to go to Kussowlee.—*Pioneer*, May 17.

In the list of meritorious works in the Vernacular, for which Sir William Muir has awarded prizes, we ("Pioneer") notice that no fewer than nine are written either for the use of females or in advocacy of their further education. For the current year a promise is made of five prizes of Rs. 1,000 each, to be awarded agreeably to the notification of 1868.

"Of some hundreds of elephants," says the *Rangoon Gazette*, "which have been shipped from British Burmah to India during the last few years, at least three-fourths are already dead. We know," it continues, "of one shipment of 200, out of which not one was alive at the end of two years.'" The reason of this frightful mortality, so we are told, is that the slinging and hoisting of the elephants on to the transport vessel ruptures the poor animals, and that, being apparently healthy, they are at once set to severe labour, which prevents them from ever recovering.

It was a graceful, and must have been a grateful, task which the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was called upon to perform at the last meeting, when he proposed on behalf of the council, that a donation of Rs. 100 should, if agreed to at their next assembly, be given out of the Society's funds towards relieving the necessities of Mrs. Piddington. The President also announced that a committee had been formed for the collection of subscriptions from individual members of the Society who might wish to testify their appreciation of the remarkable services rendered by Mr. H. Piddington to the cause of science and the Asiatic Society of Bengal.—*Pioneer*, May 17.

A correspondent from London, writing by the last mail, says that the Council is likely to put strong pressure on the Secretary of State to induce him to disallow the taxation of the Bengal zemindars for educational purposes. We suppose it would be old-fashioned now to read the minutes of Sir John Shore and Lord Cornwallis on the subject of the perpetual settlement. A perusal of those papers might perhaps convince His Grace that there was never any intention to do more than fix the land jumma and relieve the country from irregular and capricious assessments. How could those statesmen ever have contemplated that popular education would become a duty. We sincerely hope that the Duke of Argyll will be strong-minded enough in this instance to give his support to the Government of India.—*Pioneer*, May 17.

The actual cash balances in India at the end of the financial year 1869-70 have turned out to be £13,982,099, or £337,241 more than the amount shown in Sir Richard Temple's late regular estimate for that year. If the estimated balances in England prove to be approximately correct, the deficit for the past year will apparently be reduced from £625,594 to £288,353. As the estimates for 1870-71 were probably to some extent based on the facts of 1869-70, so far as they were known there seems some reason to hope that Sir Richard Temple's modest surplus in the present year of £163,440 may prove too small, and may grow to at least half a million. We devoutly hope this may be the case, for the larger the surplus the better our chance of being relieved next year of the present excessive rate of income-tax.—*Pioneer*.

The case of Messrs Nelson Rose and Co. *vs.* Captain Agnew was re-tried yesterday (May 13) before Captain Benson. Mr. Rose senior was placed in the witness-box and gave substantially the same evidence as that adduced in the previous trial, after which Mr. E. S. Smith for plaintiffs and Mr. J. O. Wright for the defendant argued the case on its merits. The real point at issue was, whether plaintiffs had a right to sell the injured horse after it had been refused by Captain Agnew, and the Court after patiently hearing the arguments on both sides gave judgment in favour of Messrs Nelson Rose and Co. for Rs. 119-8. On the application of Mr. Wright however the case was finally referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court for disposal.—*Bangalore Herald*.

In the case of the Concentrated Wort Company *vs.* Major-General Whistler and others, judgment was given yesterday (May 13) by the Superintendent of the Division in favour of defendants with costs. The Court held that there was no contract, real or implied, between the parties, and that Messrs. Shand and Co. were the proper persons to have been sued. The case was for Rs 45,000 odd, for consignments of concentrated wort and hops supplied for the Mysore Brewery through the medium of that firm, and we understand that some Rs. 8,000 were deposited in Court to meet costs—a nice little plum to be divided amongst the lawyers engaged in the case.—*Bangalore Herald*.

The eleven hundred yards race between Ward of the Lancers and Chambers of the Fusiliers was run on the North parade-road on Thursday evening (May 12). A large number of the partisans of each party were present. The stake was four hundred rupees, and was cleverly won by the Lancer and comparatively easily. Ward is evidently a much too swift as well as strong runner for Chambers, who to us appeared beat from the commencement. Both men had evidently made the most of their training and had determined alike to win. The time we believe was 2 45, very good—considering the dusty state of the road, which was considerably blocked by the eager faces of backers at the "tape." From Ward's appearance and his style of running it is our opinion that it would take a very smart man all his time to beat him. Some little "chaff" was flying about, but the greatest order was kept.—*Bangalore Herald*.

SIMLA.

12th May.—As yet I have very little local news for you. Even about the weather, that topic of all-absorbing interest, I can say nothing, except that the days are very sunny and warm, and the nights are rather moony and cool. The fact is Simla is shockingly empty. On the 1st of this month there were no fewer than fifty houses to be let, whereas this time last year it was very difficult to get a house for love or money—or even for both combined. Indeed, until within the last few days, not a creature was to be seen, except the few hapless wights who had come up as soon as ever the weather began to grow warm down below —"early birds" were they, and in the eyes of one not perfect in the science of ornithology, they looked, as they wandered about the dreary mall, like pelicans in the wilderness or owls in the desert. How painful the contrast to the happier times of 1869, when it was next to impossible to take one's walks abroad without either being ridden down by a furious equestrian or finding oneself embarrassingly mixed up with a detachment of *Jampanee log*! At the club, too, where this time last year none but major-generals or members of Council could hope for accommodation, now the most ardent votaries of the fickle goddess often fail, despite their frantic efforts, to get up a rubber even with Dummy's assistance. Yea, verily the abomination of desolation has been brooding o'er the scene, inclining us to cry out "Shibboleth!" or "Ichabod!" or whatever may be the correct expression, for "the glory is departed." This singular lack of living beings is partially accounted for by the news that Mussoorie and Nynee Tal are fast filling—even to overflowing—and that a great many officers from Sealkote and elsewhere have gone on leave to Cashmere, and "people can't be in two places at once, except they're birds," as Paddy O'Leary so sagely observed. There are a few, too, who came up in April to see the rhododendrons in flower, and who, on hearing that it was likely to be a very slow season (*quod fata avertant!*), have, like Naaman, turned, and gone away in a rage. However, things are mending now; some twenty houses have been let since the 1st, and the mall and club are getting fuller—or perhaps, I should rather say, less empty than they were. I am most sincerely thankful for this slight improvement, and trust it may continue—firstly, for the sake of the enterprizing proprietors of two new hotels, the "Edinburgh" and the "West End," which have been started this season, and which have not yet, as far as I know, afforded accommodation to any one except to the abovementioned enterprizing proprietors themselves; secondly, because all nature, as is well known, abhors a vacuum; and last, but not least, because such a dearth of human creatures necessarily leads to a corresponding dearth of festivities. There are, indeed, a few croquet-parties, and there has been some little talk of getting up a bachelor's ball—only no one can be found to set it on foot; for all the gentlemen up here on duty are, I need hardly tell you, too much overburdened with the cares of State and the anxieties of administration to be able to devote their energies to such sublunary matters as subscription nautches; and the few that are upon *leave*—well, they have no time either; for what with eating a little, and also drinking a little, and sleeping a good deal, their days glide imperceptibly by, and so,

> "Along the cool sequestered vale of life
> They keep the noiseless tenour of their way."

Accordingly, I imagine, we shall have no dancing before the ball which the Viceroy intends to give on the 27th in honour of Her Majesty's birthday (the levée being held on the 24th as usual). And indeed, I am inclined to believe, that it will be better so, for the opening subscription ball of last season, which came off on the 15th of May, was in very sooth a caution to Terpsichore maniacs. The few people who happened to know each other tripped nimbly and gracefully around in the middle of the room, while the rest ranged themselves with their backs against the walls, and looked on solemnly, wondering (*audibly* most of them) who all the others were, and eyeing each other with a half-suspicious, half-defiant look, that put one irresistibly in mind of the lines from Dante's *Inferno* :—

> " E ciascuna
> Ci riguardava, come suol da sera
> Guardar l'un l'altro sotto nuova luna;
> E si ver noi aguzzavan le ciglia,
> Come vecchio sartor fa nella cruna."

And by the same token "L'Inferno" is *not* a pleasant thing to be reminded in the middle of a ball.

The arrival of the Viceroy and his staff has made Simla somewhat more like what Simla should be. It was most unfortunate that His Excellency should have got a fall just as he was reaching his journey's end, after going through all those tremendous rides in the plains without an accident. But it might have been worse, inasmuch as His Lordship was only slightly hurt and now rides about the same as ever, gladdening our eyes with his cheerful presence. The members of Council and the other great men have all arrived, except Lord Napier, who is to inspect the 41st at Subathoo on the 19th; so I suppose he will not be here till the 20th. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff will also, doubtless, be a great acquisition to the place. But there is no rose without a thorn—man seldom meets with unmixed pleasure here below; and glad as we are to welcome their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, we shall nevertheless be most sorry to part with our member of Council in the Military Department. Sir Henry Durand and his party are to leave us, I hear, on the 25th. They have so long been regular visitors to Simla, and have become so completely identified with the place, that although I am sure we all wish them every success and happiness in their new sphere of life, still I am not quite sure what Simla will look like without them.

As to public entertainments during the past week, we have had but one (of course not counting the usual services in church), and that was an afternoon concert on Monday last. It is rumoured that there is to be no regimental band up here this season; so Herr Felix Von Goldstein, who is so well known to all acquainted with Simla, as to render further introduction unnecessary, has sought to supply the deficiency by instituting a series of Monday popular afternoon promenade concerts—entrance, two rupees a head. He certainly deserves great praise, not only for his ingenuity and pluck in organizing these concerts, but also for his care and judgment in conducting them. The performance last Monday was the second that has taken place. The pieces were well selected to suit the general taste; nothing too heavy or classical was introduced, but the programme consisted of overtures, selections, dance music, and English songs, all of a light order. The overture to Guillaume Tell, performed by Herr Von Goldstein (violin), Herr Siede (flute), Mr. G. Batten (violoncello), and Herr Mack (piano), as well as the concluding piece, Gung'l's "Dreams on the Ocean" Valse, were highly appreciated by the discerning audience. Herr Von Goldstein's efforts have been sympathised with, and assisted by, many ladies and gentlemen; and although the house last Monday was not quite as full as might have been, there was a pretty fair muster; and Herr Von Goldstein himself thinks that, on the whole, he has made a very good beginning. I believe his success would be as perfect as anything in this wicked world can be, were it not for the fact that some people object to curtailing their afternoon rides and walks, even once a week, to hear really good music.

Now I have quite exhausted my little stock of news, and have nothing more to say, except that if "Blue Ribbon" has not yet received an answer to his enquiry made in your last Monday's issue, respecting the Derby-day, he may be glad to know that St. Derby's is a moveable feast, generally falling on the Wednesday before Whit-Sunday. Accordingly the race this year ought to be, and I have no doubt will be, run on the 1st proximo. And that is positively all—Oh, no. One word more before I say "au revoir." I really must request you, as a personal favour, to speak kindly, but at the same time *very* firmly, to your printer's demon regarding his method of spelling the words "supersede" and "supersession," which I observe he invariably spells "supercede" and "supercession." From this I gather that your demon is a pedantic demon, who entertains certain pedantic notions as to the etymology of the words in question. Your pedantic demon's theory doubtless is that the words are derived from the Latin *super* "above," and *cedo* "I pass," or *cessum* "passed," whereas the more generally accepted theory is that the words are derived from the Latin *super* "above," and *sedeo* "I sit," or *sessum* "set." And that the latter is the correct derivation, I will presently demonstrate, for, Mr. Editor, I appeal to your feelings—and the great Professor Bain, you know, has proved that the human emotions constitute the final court of appeal in all metaphysical cases—when you are superseded—but perhaps you never were superseded? Well, I have been; and I can tell you from bitter experience, that whenever I am superseded, the idea that most obviously presents itself to my mind is—not that I have been *passed*, but rather that I have been *sat upon*. Therefore, upon the authority of my human emotions, I assert that "supersede" is evidently derived from *sedeo*, not from *cedo* and that it should be spelt with an *s*, *not* with a *c*—Q. E. D. This bulletin, I am aware, is rather of a negative than of a positive nature. My next will, I trust, contain more news of what is, has been, and is to be, and less of what is not, has never been, and is not likely to be.

P.S.—You thought you were well rid of me at last, but I have not quite done yet. However, I have only to mention that the Governor-General's band was playing on the mall this evening, and I was delighted to observe that it played much better than I ever heard it play before. Last year, you recollect, whenever the Viceroy's band was playing, the audience usually consisted at most of three ayahs, five babies, and one Eurasian youth; but to-day there was quite a concourse on the band-stand, and the music and the audience were worthy of each other. I know not to what this improvement in the band's playing is to be ascribed; possibly to the energy and talent of the new band-master, who is the Herr Siede I mentioned above as playing the flute at the concert on Monday. But to whatever the improvement may be due, there it is—and we are all the better for it.—*Pioneer*.

HOME GOSSIP.

London, 22nd April.

The only portion of the world which, besides the Volunteers, has been preternaturally busy, is that which is theatrical, and here we have been met with the spectacle of a change of performance, in the all but innumerable of theatres now open. The cheap daily papers have been driven to their usual device when there is a dearth of news of manufacturing silly letters as if from correspondents and of flinging open their pages to persons with imaginary grievances —the *Daily Telegraph* to complaining wives ill used by their husbands—and it is wonderful how many there are of such ill-used women on their own evidence in print,—and the *Daily News* to blighted authors whose communications have been rejected by "ignorant and irresponsible" editors; but as Sydney Smith said when the "beastly savage dog" was said to have bitten the Bishop, —"We should like to hear the dog's account of that transactions" Monday's entertainments afforded some small respite of occupation to the journals, and flaming accounts were furnished of the review at Brighton, the journey down, and what was done there; but since everything has been dull as the London vacation, but that the Mordaunt case, Vivian *versus* Vivian and Waterford, the hypothetic case of Molyneux *versus* Molyneux, the Prince of Wales as co-respondent and Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne, so called, have kept Her Majesty's lieges in some sort of food for gossip and scandal, if not for more legitimate speculation.

So far as Vivian *versus* Vivian and Waterford is concerned, the story is soon told. The Marquis of Waterford—a not too brilliant boy, of one and twenty, ran away with, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say was run away with, by Mrs. Vivian, the wife of Captain Vivian, whom scandal also said was cruelly inattentive to and neglectful of his *carissima sposa*. The young peer, greatly delighted with the lady—who lavished on him a great deal of affection, if friends are good judges—thereupon gave out to the world rather ostentatiously, that he would marry the lady directly the six months' probation, considered necessary by the Divorce Court, had elapsed; and as this step would be eminently distasteful to all his wealthy and powerful connexions, they intend to move the court to delay the confirmation of the rule *nisi*, on the grounds of collusion of the husband, or such a standing by as would in effect amount to it, and also the improper use of the court as a means of facilitating divorce by means of adultery. One of the defects of the administration of the court has been that, it has in practice made adultery easy and pleasant, and but too often completed the triumph of the adulterer, by securing him his paramour, and if she were wealthy, her fortune, and this is—barring the fortune—that case. Perhaps, however, as philosophers insist, the proper punishment for such a crime and for both parties is that which often ensues in French dramas—to give them leave to marry. Usually they will not. If they do or do not they are equally punished, in the one case by the loss of character; in the other by that of happiness and mutual respect.

The theatrical world has been eminently energetic during the past few days, and its history would read like the story of modern Paris, where everything is, that before was not. Almost every house—and their name now is legion—has produced some new piece, and I should need be like Mrs. Malaprop's Cerberus, three gentlemen rolled into one, to chronicle their doings. To make some efforts toward the task a new theatre, which is called the Vanderville, has been opened in the Strand. "Another and yet another," we may well say, with Macbeth, "will the line stretch out till the crack of doom." This house with the foreign name (fancy telling an English cabby after dinner to drive to the Vanderville), is situated about four doors from the old Adelphi, and is to be devoted, say its managers, to light comedy and burlesque, its advertised management being Mr. Montagu, a *jeune premier* from Marie Wilton's house, and Thorne and James, two comic actors from the Strand. It is, however, understood that these are but paid actors, and the real lessee is Mr. Whybrow Robertson, a son-in-law of Milner Gibson, and a former proprietor of that defunct publication known as *The Glowworm*. The bill of fare on the opening last Monday night was a comedy *For Love or Money*, by Andrew Halliday, and a burlesque called *Don Carlos or the Infanta in Arms*. Neither of the pieces were any very great success, but they were tolerably well received by a crowded house. At the St. James's, *Frou-Frou, or Fashion and Passion*, a translation from the French has been introduced to the public, and a Chancery suit has resulted. Cramer, Beale and Company (limited) represented by Mr. G. Wood, (unlimited) the new Drury Lane Opera Impresario, having obtained an injunction for infringement of copyright against poor Mdlle. Beatrice, the heroine of *Frou-Frou* and its purchaser from the translator—Mdlle. Beatrice being the daughter of the British Consul at Genoa of some twenty years since, and a lady of title and rank in her own country, and an actress of more education and refinement than any that has appeared on the English stage for some time. In addition to these incidents, the French plays opened thus early at the Princess's—instead of as heretofore at the St. James's —Moliere's *Tartuffe Elmire*, by Mdme. Plessy, being the *piece de resistance*. Another edition of *Frou-Frou*, the authorised version, by Meilhac and Halevy, translated by Sutherland Edwards, is running at the Olympic. *The Princess of Trebizonde* is to be seen at the Gaiety; *Little Faust* at the Lyceum. Both opera-houses, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, are in full swing. The Holborn played a new drama for the first time on Monday, and Marie Wilton would have produced a new comedy by Tom Robertson, the author of *Caste School* and *Society*, to be called *M.P.*, but for the illness of the author, an illness which, it is feared, is likely to prove mortal. This clever young dramatic writer, the greatest master of dialogue since Sheridan, held a rehearsal this week at his own house sustained by stimulants, but so weak as to be scarcely able to speak, and it is greatly feared, as he is labouring under a complication of diseases—dropsy, bronchitis, and disease of the heart—that he may never achieve another work of the kind. Poor fellow, this new comedy of which the story is pitched in Liverpool, the heroine being a charming little quakeress, who is to be played by Miss Foote, is lighter and more sparkling than any which have yet issued from the same mint. The story is of a Liverpool merchant, who has a son, who becomes an actor. This son being intended for Mr. Sothern, who was the son of a Liverpool merchant, (that is coal merchant of the firm of Sothern, Bromilow & Co.,) and the dialogue contains several hits at actors and their vanities. *Apropos* of Lord Dundreary, the son glorifies the profession to his father. Old Branscome, the rich M.P., and says that Shakspeare was a player, by way of justifying his own tastes. No! Shakspeare was an author, and you see his opinion of the players in "Hamlet" in his charge, that Polonius uses them, not after their deserts, but his own honour, and the only other actor was Bottom, and he to qualify him to be an actor first makes him an ass. This, which reads poorly thus reported, tells capitally in its place in the dialogue, which is all in the same vein, and, as far one could judge from Wednesday's rehearsal, the piece, when produced, will be a success.

At the Operas, which were badly attended at the beginning of the week, every one having gone out of town for Easter, *Il Flaute, Magico*, and *Faust* have been the principal attractions with *Lucia-di-Lammermoor* at Drury Lane, and *La Figlia del Regimento* and *Guillaume Tell* at Covent Garden. Mdlle. Sepi, a charming young lady, with a lovely face, but doubtful voice, being the attraction, and Ilma de Murska, a lady with a fine voice, but doubtful face, being the heroine at Drury Lane. At this latter house Santley is in finer voice than ever. Confessedly the greatest English singer of his day left to us, has created quite a *furore*, Bettini, Gassier and Foli supporting him. Titiens, Vanzini, Schalchi, with Graziani and Tagliafico being the upholders of the rival house.

Among the scandals afloat has been one, this time wholly unfounded, in which the Prince of Wales has been cited falsely in a Sheffield paper, the *Daily Telegraph*, as a co-respondent in the divorce case of the Earl and Countess of Sefton. The stupid editor had taken quite the wrong pig by the ear. This was not the proper or improper countess at all. The young earl, who was only married in July 1866, lives most happily with his wife, is a capital fellow, and though not quite as good a whip as his father (he was the best of his day), is every whit as generous and amiable a man, and is and always has been the bosom friend of the Prince as his grandfather was of George the 4th. Both the Earl and the Countess, as well as the Prince of Wales, have filed affidavits, to prove that the whole thing is a false and scandalous invention from beginning to end, a wicked odious lie; a rule for a criminal information has been granted, and unless Monsieur l'Editeur can prove that the libel is true, and that it was published for the public benefit, he will most probably be heavily fined and have to go to prison as well, as it is hardly possible he should do either, his fate, unless there is a very abject apology, is pretty certain. In to-day's issue the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* has published a statement, to the effect that the paragraph was admitted quite by inadvertence by an assistant editor; that the managers deeply regret its insertion, but that it was without malice; and that they have offered every apology and retractation that they could as honourable men.

Street tramways with street omnibuses running with three horses, on iron rails, as in New York, are just at present threatened in every London thoroughfare. They have been introduced into Liverpool by a *coup de main* on the part of the corporation, and the attempt is now being made to adopt them generally in London. They are as I think, having ridden in them frequently at Birkenhead, Liverpool, and in America, of very doubtful benefit. The omnibuses are a shade more commodious, but unless in broad straight roads, they greatly impede all ordinary traffic, are somewhat dangerous to other vehicles and have but moderate compensating advantages of speed or freedom from jolting, except in the suburbs of large towns, or in modern cities, which are laid out with broader streets and with fewer angles than most of our English towns can boast.

The New St. Thomas's Hospital has looked out on the sunshine this week,—a splendid palace, now all but complete. It stands fronting the Houses of Parliament on the opposite bank of the river, a long line of edifices, seven in number, extending over a space of more than a quarter of a mile. Each of these seven buildings is a vast edifice, a palace indeed in itself; they are united by railed court-yards but are separate, an advantage in case of fire, and have also plenty of light and air. This form of structure gives much greater opportunities for a large number of windows than if the building were one whole structure.

The Inner Temple is making very active preparation for the opening of its new grand dining-hall, on the 14th of May, which ceremony is to be performed by Prince Christian, the treasurer for the year, Mr. Percival Andrè Pickering, Q.C., hoping to be knighted. There are some stories afloat, that there is to be a dinner and a ball devoted to the benchers only and their friends, but this proposition, though by no means improbable, is a little too unreasonable to be carried out. The management of the benchers has been a scandal for some years, but this would be a final proof sufficient to end it for ever.—*Pioneer*.

ASIATIC CHRISTIANITY.

(*Spectator*, April 16.)

Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen and the Dean of Westminster are widely different persons, but they have one remarkable idea in common—that Christianity may possibly have lost as much as it has gained by the Western types of thought which have been engrafted upon it, and that the Christian faith may yet prove to be susceptible of a new life in a more thoroughly Asiatic form than any which it has yet received. Nay Mr. Martineau, of whose most remarkable speech at the meeting of Wednesday we regret to see as yet no kind of report, went even further, and hinted that the Oriental restoration of the Christian faith which he anticipated might win new triumphs not only in the East, but in the West, and conduce greatly to that reconciliation between the intellect of man and the Spirit of God, of which under the influence of the modern physical science there seems just at present to be so little prospect. And undoubtedly some vague hope and anticipation of this kind was at the bottom of half the enthusiasm with which Keshub Chunder Sen was received on Wednesday. Nothing was more curious than the absolute coldness of the audience to the eloquent Hindoo's perfectly sincere loyalty when, after enumerating the benefits England had conferred on India, he exclaimed, "These be thy trophies, Queen of many isles!" and the enthusiasm, on the other hand, with which he was received when he descanted on the vast doctrinal divergencies of the propagandist Christian churches in India, asked which of all these dogmatic forms the poor Hindoos were expected to embrace, declared that they were "perplexed and confounded" by the confusion of tongues, and demanded to be left alone with the Bible,—product as it was of Asiatic inspiration,—to discover and elaborate a Christianity for India which should be native to the soil as well as faithful to the ideas of its founder. No doubt a part of this enthusiasm was due to the sharp criticism of English one-ideadness and puzzleheadedness which Englishmen so much relish, for the eloquent speaker's attack upon our genius for advertising, and the proficiency we have attained in the art of puffing, was received with almost equal applause. There was even a blankness and despondency in the tone of the meeting while Mr. Sen descanted on England's services to India which disappeared the moment he began his attack upon us. But after full allowance for our national tastes in this respect, it seems to us perfectly evident that the deeper interests of the meeting of Wednesday were all gathered round one thought,—the possibility that Hindoo genius might give to the teaching of the Bible, Jewish as well as Christian, if not a wholly new development, at least an interpretation so fresh in the relative proportion of weight to be attached to different parts of its teaching, that it might attain, in the hands of educated Hindoos, a perfectly new missionary force, and possibly even, a new missionary force for the West as well as the East, —not only for India, but for our own England where, checked by the rapidly growing importance of the industrial arts and of physical science, the influence of the Christian faith seems to have reached a stand-still, if it has not begun in some degree to recede. Indeed, it was with great regret we heard Mr. Sen say that he had come to study *not* the doctrines of the different sects of English and European Christians, but the different forms of Christian *life* here. How can he study the one without the other? Surely there is nothing more marked in the present day than the chasm between the intellectual apprehensions of the universe and the cravings of the spirit after God? If Mr. Sen is prepared to neglect the study of the pangs which the intellect of Europe so carefully, though involuntarily, inflicts upon its soul, he may, indeed, go back to India with a rich store of encouragement for himself and his church in their very generous and wide moral eclecticism, but he will only prepare for India at some future time the same calamity from which we are now suffering in England, a divorce between its intellect and its faith. After all, there is no such thing as a religion of mere sentiment. Though some of us are doing our best to prove that it is possible, it remains impossible for ever to pray to a God without believing in Him, or to pray to Christ without believing that He hears and answers prayer. This proposal to study religious life without religious belief is a proposal to study what does not, in the strictest sense, exist in any one, and what, so far as it does really exist, is a calamity. No doubt people can if they will, and do, evade the thinking part, and feed their religious life on assumptions which they more or less question. It is a feat in which we are very skilful in England just now. But whatever else Mr. Sen does, we trust he is not going to set us a new example of that, and to encourage us in it by his theory. Let us have an Asiatic Theism, or if it may be so, an Asiatic Christianity from him and his fellow-labourers, and we shall be most grateful. But for God's sake let it not be one of those phases of religion of which we have more than enough already, in which we call upon 'sentiment' to do for us what we have abandoned the hope of doing with full conviction. There is a sort of tone sometimes apt to pervade unsectarian meetings like this "Welcome,"—observe, by the way, our marked tendency to be a little imbecile in the sentimentality of our emphatic words, in all meetings where the object is to depreciate intellectual differences,—that dogmas may be neither true nor false, but, like articles of dress, simply a matter of climate. Dean Stanley in his otherwise noble and glowing speech, seemed to us in some degree open to this criticism. Now, it is, of course, perfectly true that one nation has power to see and bring out a truth which another nation has no such power to see and bring out; but once brought out, any dogma is either true or false, and should be so treated. And while we look with as much hope as any of the speakers at this meeting to an Asiatic Theism or Christianity, it is not at all as a mere contribution to the prismatic colours of religious effect, that we indulge this hope, but in the trust that a new aspect of religious truth for *all* men may come out of it. Mr. Martineau, who evidently held that if Asiatic Christianity could do anything in India, it might be expected to do just as much in England, was the only one of the speakers who seemed to us clearly to apprehend this. Mr. Sen himself, in eloquently expressing his desire to see an Asiatic faith fairly developed by Asia for herself, talked a little too much the eclectic language of some of his published lectures,—the language which makes doctrine an almost unmeaning accident,—the language which obtains its climax in that which Faust says (in his worst moral phase, by the way) to Gretchen :—

> "Call it what you will,
> Happiness, Heart, Love, God,
> I have no name for it,
> Feeling is all in all,—
> Name but an earthly smoke,
> Darkening the glow of Heaven."

Not, of course, that we in the least attribute any of this deliberate depreciation of the religious work of the intellect to Mr. Sen. Only his professed indifference to the intellectual forms of English Christianity, and his apparent hope that Asiatic Christianity may have an indigenous flavour which is to spring from the soil rather than from the Hindoo power to discover aspects of truth at present hidden from Europeans, and which is, moreover, to keep the forms of European dogma at arm's length,—seems to point a little too much in the direction of this danger.

But in what direction may we look for a new aspect of truth from an Asiatic church, whether of Theists or, if it should so prove, of Christians? Of course, if we could distinctly see the direction and recognize our own failure, we should hardly need an Asiatic religious community to set us right. But this much at least is evident,—that the East has a great deal more of the original patience and lowliness of spirit in which Christ founded His church than the West, and of all those intellectual qualities which spring out of them. The East can brood and burn and bend, where the West only fidgets and chafes and fights. The depth of feeling which made it so easy for one of the apostles, or it may be some later disciple, to answer the despairing cry, "Where is the promise of His coming, for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation?" with the calm words, "Beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. The Lord is not slack concerning his promise as some men count slackness, but is long-suffering,"—the spirit of that answer, we say, coming from the heart of a genuinely disappointed hope, is not of the West, but of the East. The spirit that meets disappointment with new faith, that meets an array of hostile facts with bended head, the spirit delineated in the lines,—

> "The East bowed low before the blast,
> In patient, deep disdain,
> She let the legions thunder past,
> Then plunged in thought again,"

is surely not one without bearing even on the intellectual apprehension of a true religious philosophy and faith. Let us give one simple illustration of what we mean. Keshub Chunder Sen, in the most beautiful passage of his published lectures,—a passage in the lecture on regeneration,—has illustrated Christ's meaning in comparing the regenerate heart to that of a child, from children's complete *inaccessibility* to worldly and artificial estimates of things,—from the fact, for instance, that they will "sport with riches as with toys," that they are "unaffected and unsullied amid all that we call temptation." "You can never tempt a child" [of course Mr. Sen means by temptations which are inappropriate to its age], "sin has no power over its innocent nature;" and his drift is, of course, that, with perfect knowledge, that spiritual knowledge which includes God,—the same state of mind comes back; the riches, though we know what they mean, mean as little compared with the love of God as they did to the child who played with them as with toys; temptation has lost its relative power as completely as over the child for whom it had no meaning; the inward spiritual knowledge has so eaten out the superficial attraction that the latter, relatively at least, has disappeared. Now, suppose the Eastern Church to make such a conception as this, as it were *visible* to us, by producing a type of goodness so inward, so full of brooding fire, so strong in its weakness, so imaginative in its indifference to the temptations of the world, so utterly unable to institute any serious comparison between a splendid temptation and the love of God, that the moral miracles of the first days of Christianity, when 'the weak things of the world confounded the mighty,' seemed to return. Would that have no effect on the intellect of Europe and the canons of moral and spiritual evidence? Suppose for a moment we had a Christian church able to enter with so much passion into the very essence of our Lord's passion, as to be visibly able, in moments of trial, to say with Him, "Now is my soul troubled, and what shall I say? 'Father, save me from this hour,' yet for this cause came I to this hour; 'Father, glorify Thy name,'"—would such a spirit,—Oriental, by the way, as well as divine, in its very essence, for the Western mind is hardly capable of believing that any hour of trouble comes upon it for any purpose but that of being either strenuously resisted or vehemently conjured to depart,—have no effect, shall we suppose, on the philosophy of the age? What importance would the most irrefragable proof of the Darwinian theory have in the face of such faith as that? Why do men visibly shudder when the horse is shown to be descended from the hipparion in the "upper Miocene," and the hipparion again from that anchitherium in the lower Miocene which had three toes, instead of the single hoof of its descendant? Because,—by "natural selection," apparently, or unnatural selection, perhaps,—the force of divine influence has so dwindled in this gritty and advertising and puffing life of ours, on which Mr. Sen complimented us, that every sign which Nature makes to us tends to obliterate our small reserve of accessibility to the signs of God. A church really able to live in God, a church incapable of being hustled, and bustled, and tempted, and telegraphed, and dined, and fêted, and advertised out of its tranquil communion with God and its depth of life in His perfection, would, we venture to think, tend to revolutionize the laws of evidence on spiritual things, no less than to do a good deal towards revolutionizing the laws of earthly life. Will Keshub Chunder Sen help us, no less than his own people, to such an Asiatic type of strength in weakness as this? If he does, he will after all have taught us a great deal more than he has much chance of learning from us. But let him not suppose that he can teach us even this much, without studying the thoughts as well as the hearts of religious Englishmen.

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The Bank grants drafts—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1/11 1/8 per Rupee.
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" " 3 " " ... 1/10 15/16 do.
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" " 1 " " ... 1/10 3/4 do.
On demand ... 1/10 11/16 do.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.
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The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
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3 " " at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11d. "
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On demand ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
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The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
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On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
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12 months ... 5 per cent.
6 do. ... 4 "
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 16th May 1870.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
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These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.
The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.
Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.
Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.
One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.
One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.
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Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.
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Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.
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18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.
Just Landed.
A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
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A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.
Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.
2 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaeton with sliding steps for Ladies.
1 ditto waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.
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A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto
Also,
1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.
Just Landed ex Talbot.
A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A new velocipide.
Also,
A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.
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2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and lark green and lining to match.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex Fifeshire.
A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
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The property of a Gentleman.
A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
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A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
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A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.
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Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
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Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
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Both figures have beautifully designed stands in ceramic porcelain.
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Bust of the APOLLO BELVIDERE, 14 inches high.
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AUCTION SALE of very costly and handsome household furniture, rich cut glass and porcelainware, a first rate Thurston's full sized slate billiard table, an excellent mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., gas chandeliers, handsome velvet pile carpets, &c. at Mount Castle, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Friday the 27th instant, and the day following at 1 p.m., at the above named place, the whole of the very elegant and valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c. &c. the property of W. A. Hurst, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome blue and gold flowered large dinner set, one green and gold flowered dessert set, tea and breakfast sets, hotwater and vegetable dishes, plated cruet frames, pickle, egg and liquor stands, a beautiful epergne, a box of plated ribbed pattern spoons and forks, for 12 persons, tea trays, salvers, an elegant tea set, plated ice pitcher, mother o'pearl handles, dessert knives for 12 persons, fish knives and forks, bread and cake baskets, candlesticks, best ivory handled cutlery, &c., a set of blackwood dining table with circular ends, an American telescopic dining table, sideboard, presses, carpets, carved papered screens, a first-rate Thurston's full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., mahogany oval table, console and wall tables with marble slabs, mahogany chiffoniers, rich ornaments, marble vases and figures, two marble pedestals surmounted by bronze figures representing the fisherman and the huntress, rich velvet pile medalium carpets with borders, twelve and three light gas chandeliers, mahogany conversation and half-backed couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, mahogany dining-room chairs, double and three light wall gas lamps, rosewood bankstands, card table, a splendid mahogany grand sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., (a full-toned instrument,) a rosewood 10 stops Alexander harmonium, engravings and chromolithograph in gilt and other frames, a very elaborately carved blackwood centre ottoman lined with green Venetian cloth and springs, a neat writing table with drawers and Chubb's lock, carved whatnot, an handsome regulator marble one year time-piece by Hearson Coulson and Company, a fine slate bagatelle table with balls, cues, and stands, complete by Stevens, iron rocking and folding chairs, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson with fittings, a large telescope on stand with box, musical boxes, microscopes, Japanned boxes, carved pier and side tables, carved 4 posts bedstead with spring and mattrasses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, horned hat-stand, cleopatra and sofa couches, patent water closets, shower baths, a large refrigerator, copper utensils, and dispense articles, &c.
At 2 p.m., on the first day of sale.
An English built miniature brougham, by Hollman.
One palanquin shaped office shigram, adapted for one or pair. A light English built dog cart; a pair of grey Arab horses, fast trotters, going in single or double harness, and has been ridden by a Lady. Side and hunting saddles and bridles, a set of double harness, an English chaff cutter, gram crusher, stable gear, a few pots of plants, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy, (opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple.)
On Monday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture &c., the property of T. B. Kirkham, Esq., Principal of the Elphinstone High School, (proceeding to Europe.)
The full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat household furniture, &c., at No. 2 and 3, Bellasis Road (next to Messrs. Bolton and Co.)
On Thursday, the 2nd June next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the neat household furniture, glass, porcelain and platedware, &c., the property of James Flynn, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of circular tables with and without marble slabs, conversation, half-backed, and reclining couches, teapoys, pier tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, glass door book cases, a mahogany German square pianoforte, hanging argand lamps, screens, arms and easy chairs, camp dining tables, carpets, four-posts bedstead, camp cots, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c, &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.
Bombay, 20th May 1870. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
To-morrow Saturday, the 21st inst., Messrs Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollums, jaconets, &c.
3 cases assorted coloured umbrellas, 75 dozen, 28 inch more or less damaged.
500 gross corks
Few articles of best Platedware, such as dish covers, cruet stands, tea sets, spoons and forks, &c.
At 1 p.m.
A grey Arab galloway, very quiet, 7 years old, has been used for one season, as a riding horse. The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Bengal.
1 hansom Cab with set of harness
A bay Australian Gelding, fast, and up to heavy weight.

To-morrow Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of Hajee Jackuria Hajee Ahmed and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Daidher Hurrdass
25 bales of gunney bags No. 4 each containing 300 pieces in bale 38 inches long 28 inches broad
Also, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Soorjee Oomersey
25 bales of gunny bags 38 inches long 28 inches broad
Per ship John Elliott from Calcutta

NOTICE.
To be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Bennett & Co. This day Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Government Pendalls, Esplanade, by order of A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of articles for illumination purposes, viz., transparencies, drawings, large size, decorated French and Chinese globe and folding lanterns, flags of various colours fixed to staves, square wooden light stands, and an assortment of gas devices, comprising stars, crowns, letters, &c, and other articles too numerous to mention.
The above is now on view.
Condition of Sale.—Cash on the lot or lots being knocked down otherwise the lot will be again put up.
The lots will be small to suit intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of LAND at KHUNDALLA.
To-morrow Saturday, the 21st inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, Survey Occupancy No. 7, at Khandalla, area 7 acres, 36 goontas, of about 3 acres and 16 goon'as are culturable, Government Assessment 8 annas per annum, during current survey, close to Railway Station, and could be separated into 3 sites, (one above the other), commanding extensive and beautiful views of the ghat scenery.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a splendid cottage piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.
On Thursday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. Thomson, Esq. proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.
Bombay, 20th May 1870. BENNETT & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
Fort, Meadow Street, No. 25.
SALE of valuable landed property at New Town, Grant Road near the Two Tanks, by order of the Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. James Connelly, deceased.
To-morrow Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, the following landed property, viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, cook-room, stable and godown standing thereon, together with the trees and plantations growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Town in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3,103, 3,104, 3,114, and 3,137 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment for the Mazagon district under No. 26, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixteen and one-third square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road called the Coomarwada Street, on or towards the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Mahomed Ally Adumjee, the ground floor whereof was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Rev. C. Gilder, and the upper floor whereof was formerly in the occupation of Mr. T. Carpenter, but is now vacant.
For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers.
BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th May 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF TIMBER.
To-morrow Saturday, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder—
15 logs 1st class teak
50 tons teak scantling of assorted sizes
100 ditto ditto boards, planks, posts, &c.
The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following :—
8 bales grey shirtings
4 cases white mulls
ditto ditto jaconets
3 ditto T red prints
15 ditto Burgundy wine
A few dozen sherry
1 case fancy pictures in gilt frames
1 ditto superior cotton hose white and coloured
31 pieces Bombay-made tent or canvas cloth, 21 pieces grey striped cloth, 38 pieces grey drill, 42 pieces check cloth, 12 pieces coloured cloth, 800 dozen large and small bathing and towels, and 20 dozen napkins, &c.
1 crate Messrs. Lepscombe and Co.'s patent water filters
An invoice of very superior electro-platedware, consisting of chamber candlesticks, tea and coffee services, cruet and pickle frames, tea pots, &c., &c.
On account and risk of Purshotum Hemraz—
R—1,169—½ case 75 pieces 38½ inch by 10 yards white lappets
2—1,004—1 ditto 150 ditto 38½ inch by 10 ditto ditto
On account and risk of Hemraz Heerjee—
" — 649—1 case 150 pieces 38½ inch by 10 yards white lappets
" —1,105—1 ditto 100 ditto 5½ inch by 10 yards white lappet scarfs
" —1,093—1 ditto 150 ditto 38½ inch by 10 yards ditto lappets
" —1,169—½ ditto 75 ditto 38½ inch by 10 yards ditto ditto

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.
WANTED.—A second-hand light serviceable brougham for one horse.
Bombay, 20th May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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